

ARMY



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FORCES.

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Used by Major HENRY FULTON, Colonel JOHN BODINE, and L. L. HEPBURN, in the International Rifle Match at Creedmoor, Sept. 20th, 1874; and Major Fulton, Colonel Bodine, General Dakin, A. V. Canfield, Jr., and R. C. Coleman, of the American Rifle Team, of this year, who go to Dublin to shoot the return Match, on June 20, 1875. (See Official Report of the International Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—to any address, 50 cts.)



Major HENRY FULTON—The Way He Does It.

Score—800 yards.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—53
900 ".....	3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—57
1,000 ".....	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3—56
Total.....	171

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—sent to any address, 50 cts.)



Col. JOHN BODINE—The Way He Does It.

Score—800 yards.....	3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4—54
900 ".....	3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 2 3—51
1,000 ".....	4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 4—53
Total.....	158

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—50 cts.)

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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 66, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1875.

By direction of the President of the United States, in compliance with the request of the Board for Testing Iron, Steel, etc., and with the concurrence of the Chief of Ordnance, the Executive Order of March 25, 1875, appointing the said Board (published in General Orders No. 46, of March 27, 1875, from this office), is hereby amended by striking out the words "the Chief of Ordnance" and substituting therefor the words "the President of the United States."

G. O. No. 67, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1875.

I. The following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are hereby appointed in the Army of the United States, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 16, 1875:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1. Cadet Smith S. Leach, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Tillman, promoted.
2. Cadet Dan C. Kingman, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Holden, resigned.
3. Cadet Eugene Griffin, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Price, promoted.
4. Cadet Willard Young, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Greene, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

22. Cadet George B. Backus, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rockwell, appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department (Company M).
24. Cadet Robert P. P. Walawright, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bacon, promoted (Company K).

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

25. Cadet Henry D. Huntington, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dinwiddie, promoted (Company D).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

23. Cadet Stanton A. Mason, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Miller, promoted (Company D).
30. Cadet Alexander Rodgers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Carter, promoted (Company A).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

20. Edwin P. Andrus, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Barnard, promoted (Company H).

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

27. Cadet Timothy A. Toney, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Anderson, promoted (Company C).
28. Cadet William Baird, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Morrison, promoted (Company A).
33. Cadet George L. Scott, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Kingsbury, promoted (Company F).

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

29. Cadet James G. Sturgis, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Alexander, deceased (Company M).

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

8. Cadet Tasker H. Bliss, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Van Ness, promoted (Company D).
9. Cadet Charles H. Clark, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Patterson, promoted (Company I).
13. Cadet Elbert Wheeler, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Taylor, appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department (Company E).

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

5. Cadet Lotus Niles, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted (Battery A).
6. Cadet William A. Simpson, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Gifford, promoted (Company E).
7. Cadet Charles A. Tingle, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lyle, appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department (Company I).
11. Cadet Victor H. Bridgman, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stanton, promoted (Company D).
14. Cadet Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fechet, resigned (Company G).
18. Cadet Eli D. Hoyle, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Howard, promoted (Company L).

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

15. Cadet Myron W. Howe, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Totten, promoted (Company M).
17. Cadet James M. Jones, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bloom, promoted (Company C).

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

10. Cadet John P. Jefferson, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Whistler, promoted (Company A).
12. Cadet John M. Baldwin, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Weir, appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department (Company B).
16. Cadet James E. McAlliff, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sawyer, promoted (Company G).
19. Cadet James C. Bush, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Johnson, promoted (Company B).

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

40. Cadet Arthur L. Wagner, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Groesbeck, promoted (Company G).

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

41. Cadet Thomas S. McCaleb, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Craig, transferred to the Sixth Cavalry (Company H).

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

31. Cadet George R. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Kingsbury, promoted (Company E).
43. Cadet Robert K. Evans, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Howard, resigned (Company F).

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

37. Cadet James B. Gee, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Baker, promoted (Company G).

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

32. Cadet Joseph H. Gustin, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Austin, promoted (Company K).

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

36. Cadet Thomas F. Davis, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Burnham, promoted (Company A).

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

38. Cadet John G. Ballance, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Love, promoted (Company A).

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

25. Cadet William A. Mann, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Metcalfe, resigned (Company B).

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

43. Cadet Charles W. Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hoyt, promoted (Company E).

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

34. Cadet Francis E. Eltonhead, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hoag, deceased (Company I).

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

21. Cadet William H. Dykman, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted (Company G).

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

35. Cadet Samuel A. Cherry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, deceased (Company F).
39. Cadet Edwin B. Bolton, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Miller, deceased (Company E).

II. The General Regulations (par. 181) allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with this regulation, all the graduates above named will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next.

III. The graduates will, on receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commander be not known, their reports will be forwarded, under cover, to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

IV. In advance of the performance of the journeys under the foregoing orders, each graduate will be paid two months' pay.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday June 26, 1875.

Headquarters Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Lowell, A. T., to Fort Hays, Kas.
Company A, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Verde, A. T., to Fort Hays, Kas.
Company C, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Lowell, A. T., to Camp Supply, Ind. T.
Company E, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp McDowell, A. T., to Fort Hays, Kas.
Company F, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Grant, A. T., to Fort Dodge, Kas.
Company K, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Verde, A. T., to Fort Riley, Kas.
Company M, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Grant, A. T., to Fort Lyon, Col. T.
Company A, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Company B, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1875.

Captain James P. Brown, Fifteenth Infantry—Died June 9, 1875, at Bellbrook, Ohio.
Post Chaplain Joseph Hurlbut, U. S. Army (retired)—Died June 5, 1875, at New London, Conn.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending June 26, 1875.

Wednesday, June 23.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Post Chaplain Mark L. Chevers (Fort Monroe, Va.)

Post Chaplain O. E. Herrick is relieved from duty at Fort Warren, Mass., and will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Geo. W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry (Camp Mojave, A. T.), in S. O. No. 43, April 16, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended six months.

Captain J. M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri to relieve Captain W. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster, from duty in that Department. Capt. Howell, on being thus relieved, will proceed without delay to Washington to settle his accounts in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Discharged.—Private Robert Blake, I, Fifth Infantry, now with his command.

Thursday, June 24.

The Board of Indian Commissioners having requested that officers of the Army be detailed to inspect Indian supplies at Kansas City, Mo.; Sioux City, Iowa; and Cheyenne, Wy. T., the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri will detail officers to make the inspections requested, at the points designated.

First Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer, in charge of the construction and operation of telegraph lines in Texas and the Indian Ter-

ritory, provided by the acts of Congress approved June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875, is authorized to establish his office at Denison, Texas, and to be furnished quarters at that place to date from April 6, 1875. He will be guided in the discharge of his duties by such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Private Joseph Garrett, Company M, Third Artillery, who enlisted October 24, 1863; deserted April 7, 1863; apprehended May 26, 1875, and now in confinement at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., will be released from confinement and dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, to date April 7, 1863, on receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 28, 1866, First Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness, First Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and will report in person for duty accordingly.

Superintendent Patrick Hart is relieved of the charge of the National Cemetery at Richmond, Va., to take effect July 1, 1875, and will proceed to and assume charge of the National Cemetery at Fayetteville, Ark., relieving Superintendent Mathias Glynn.

Discharged.—Superintendent James Kelly, Seven Pines National Cemetery, Va., to take effect July 1, 1875, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

Friday, June 25.

The authorized strength of the prison guard at the Leavenworth Military prison is increased to sixty men.

Major James R. Roche, Paymaster, is relieved from his present duties and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of California for assignment to duty in that Department.

First Sergeant Robert L. Edgeworth, Company G, and Private Charles Ferris, Company F, Seventh Infantry, having completed the duty assigned them in S. O. No. 95, June 6, 1875, from Headquarters, Fort Shaw, M. T., will return to their company at Fort Shaw, M. T., or wherever it then may be, with permission to avail themselves of three months furlough, granted by Colonel John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations.

Discharged.—Sergeant William E. Smith, at Fort Whipple, Va.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, will prepare and forward in charge of Captain J. N. Wheelan, Second Cavalry, now at St. Louis Barracks, 125 recruits to Omaha, Neb., where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to the Second Cavalry. Upon completion of this duty Captain Wheelan will join his company in the Department of Dakota.

The expense incurred in the enlistment of John Thomas, a colored Cavalry recruit, will be stopped equally from the pay of First Lieutenant W. H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, and A. A. Surgeon Frank Atkinson, U. S. Army. The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will inform the Paymaster-General of the amount incurred.

Par. 9, S. O. No. 109, June 3, 1875, from this office, in the case of First Lieutenant T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry, is revoked, and he will report to the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for the Fourteenth Infantry, in the Department of the Platte, and on the completion of this duty proceed to join his company.

Saturday, June 26.

First Lieutenant George F. Towle, Nineteenth Infantry, having complied with S. O. No. 98, June 15, 1875, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, will return to his proper station.

By direction of the President, S. O. No. 116, Par. 3, of the 11th instant, from this office, assigning Colonel John G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers, to duty according to his commission of Brevet Major-General, is, at his own request, revoked.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Gustav Von Blucher, Twenty-second Infantry, has been accepted by the President to take effect June 5, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry (Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the General of the Army), is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General Department of the Missouri, to enable him to comply with General Orders No. 5, June 11, 1875, from Headquarters of the Army.

Par. 15, S. O. No. 148, July 9, 1874, from this office, directing that the expenses incurred by the enlistment of Private Louis E. Hills, Company E, Seventh Cavalry, a minor, be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant T. M. McDougall, Seventh Cavalry, is revoked.

Monday, June 28.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced: Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and will relieve Lieut.-Colonel Rufus Saxton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of his duties at Philadelphia, Penn. Lieutenant-Colonel Saxton, on being relieved by Colonel Van Vliet, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. Captain T. J. Eckerson, As-

Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and will report to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to relieve Captain J. Y. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties at Fort Adams, R. I. Captain Furey, on being thus relieved, will report in person to the Quartermaster-General for assignment to duty in his office.

Major M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to Washington and report to the Commissary-General of Subsistence for temporary duty, and on completion of the duty will return to his proper station.

Tuesday, June 29.

Sergeant Alfred C. Menny, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, having completed the duties assigned him in S. O. No. 46, March 24, 1875, from Headquarters, Camp Supply, I. T., will proceed without delay to join his company at Fort Sill, I. T.

Captain W. H. Clapp, Sixteenth Infantry, will report to the Commandant of the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. At the request of the Commanding General Division of the Pacific, First Lieutenant Albert G. Forse, First Cavalry, is transferred from Company C to Company E of that regiment. (S. O. No. 84, June 22, 1875.)

2. At the request of the Regimental Commander, the following transfers are announced in the Nineteenth Infantry: First Lieutenant George F. Towle, from Company D to Company C, vice First Lieutenant Charles A. Vernon, from Company C to Company D. (Ibid.)

3. The following assignment of officers in the Fourth Cavalry is announced: First Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, to Company D; First Lieutenant L. O. Parker, to Company M. (Ibid.)

At the request of the Regimental Commander, the following transfers are announced in the Seventh Cavalry: First Lieutenant Thomas W. Custer, from Company B to Company L, vice First Lieutenant John F. Weston, from Company L to Company B. (S. O. No. 85, June 26.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon L. W. Cramp-ton, U. S. Army, was June 19 ordered to proceed to Ship Island, Miss., on public business, after the completion of which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

Thirteenth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant S. N. Holmes was June 22 extended three days.

Leave of absence for one month was June 21 granted First Lieutenant Thomas S. Mumford, Thirteenth Infantry, to take effect July 11, 1875.

Ninth Infantry.—The instructions of April 14 and May 15, 1875, from the Department commander, directing Captain G. B. Russell, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector-General, to proceed via Galveston and Houston, Texas, to Little Rock, Ark., and to return to his station via Shreveport, the Red River and Baton Rouge, La., inspecting the posts en route, were confirmed June 21.

Board of Survey.—The owner of the Commercial Hotel, recently occupied by troops, having made complaint that said building sustained unusual damage during such occupancy, and that she received no official notice when said building was vacated by the troops, a Board of officers will meet in New Orleans on Wednesday, the 23d instant, to examine said building, and the facts attending its vacation, and to make report upon the justice of the complaints referred to. The Board will specify the damage actually done to the building by the troops, and will state what should be done to place it in as good repair as when first occupied by them, making allowance for ordinary wear and tear. The Board will consist of Colonel P. R. De Trobriant, Thirteenth Infantry; Captain A. J. McGonigle, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. W. Wood, Twentieth Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Civilians.—G. O. No. 40, Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., June 9, 1875, provides that: "Hereafter, when troops of this command are sent upon expeditions into the Indian country, no civilians, other than the duly authorized employees of the Quartermaster's Department (and excepting officers' servants) will be permitted to accompany them without the sanction of the Department commander being previously obtained. The employees above referred to consist only of the necessary wagonmasters, teamsters, and guides, and no persons will be employed in these several capacities whose real occupation is not strictly that indicated on the Quartermaster's rolls. Commanding officers of expeditions and officers of the Quartermaster's Department who may be charged with the duty of hiring the civilian employees therefor, will be held to a rigid accountability for the faithful execution of this order."

Medical Department.—Upon the arrival of A. A. Surgeon F. A. Davis, U. S. Army, at the military station, Standing Rock Agency, D. T., the commanding officer will annul the contract of A. A. Surgeon S. S. Turner, U. S. Army, and report the date of annulment to Department Headquarters.

Leave of absence for one month was June 24 granted Assistant Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A., (Fort Buford, D. T.), with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of two months.

Third Artillery.—Second Lieutenant A. T. Abbot, having reported at Department Headquarters in charge of a detachment of recruits, was June 23 ordered to proceed without delay and rejoin his proper station.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was June 17 granted Captain D. H. Murdock (Fort Buford, D. T.), with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of two months.

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability was June 25 granted Captain E. R. Ames, Sixth Infantry, (station, Fort Rice, D. T.)

Seventh Infantry.—Telegraphic instructions were sent June 17 directing the commanding officer, District of Montana, to send officers to Carroll, M. T., to take charge of a detachment of 200 recruits en route for the Seventh Infantry, and also to send wagon transportation, rations, and camp and garrison equipage for the same. Captain J. C. Bates and Second Lieutenant J. F. Huston, Twentieth Infantry, were directed to report at Department Headquarters for this duty.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Eighth Cavalry.—Major A. J. Alexander was June 19 relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Lyon, C. T., and Captain James S. Casey, Fifth Infantry, was detailed as member.

Fifth Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Carr, having reported at Department Headquarters, was June 23 ordered to proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and there take station.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Captain Chambers McKibbin was June 23 relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial at Fort Bayard, N. M., and First Lieutenant J. W. Bean detailed as member.

Changes of Station.—On arrival of Company C, Fifth Cavalry, at Camp Supply, I. T., one of the companies of the Sixth Cavalry, now at that post, to be designated by the commanding officer Camp Supply, will march to Fort Dodge, Kas., and there go into camp, reporting, upon his arrival, to the commanding officer Fort Dodge, Kas., for temporary duty at that post. On arrival of Company F, Fifth Cavalry, at Fort Dodge, Kas., companies of the Sixth Cavalry now in quarters at that post will immediately go into camp at or near the post.

Pay Department.—Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 21 ordered to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of paying Companies C and D, Fifth Infantry. On the completion of this payment Major Potter will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and pay Company K, Sixth Cavalry. On completion of this duty Major Potter will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., and pay Company E, Sixth Cavalry—all these payments to include April 30, 1875.

Nineteenth Infantry.—As soon as the company of the Nineteenth Infantry now at Fort Hays, Kas., which has been ordered to return to Fort Larned, reaches that post, the commanding officer of the latter post will send one of the two companies Nineteenth Infantry to Fort Dodge, Kas., there to take post. On arrival of the company from Fort Larned, one of the companies of the Nineteenth Infantry now at Fort Dodge—will be designated by the commanding officer of that post—to be relieved from duty thereat, and will proceed to Camp Supply, I. T., and there take post.

Fifth Infantry.—Company A was June 23 ordered to proceed by rail from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Wishita, Kas., and thence by wagon transportation to the Cheyenne Agency, I. T., and there take post. Upon the arrival of Company A, at the Cheyenne Agency, Company B will proceed to Wishita, Kas., using the transportation which accompanied Company A. On the arrival of the company at Wishita it will proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and there take post.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Riley, Kas., May 8, 1875, and of which Colonel C. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, is president, First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, was arraigned and tried, and found guilty. Charge I.—"Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." In that being on duty as A. A. Q. M. at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and having as such under his charge and custody a large quantity of grain forage, the property of the United States, did neglect his duty, and permit an undetermined part of 80,099 pounds of corn and 46,470 of oats of said grain forage, by leakage, breakage, theft, and otherwise, to be lost to the said United States. Charge III.—"Disobedience to the lawful commands of his superior officer." In that having been ordered to proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and turn over the property for which he, Romeyn, is responsible at said Fort Gibson to Lieutenant-Colonel Tredwell Moore, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, did wilfully disobey said lawful command, and did not turn over or transfer the said property as commanded. Sentence—"To be suspended from rank and command for the period of one year, and to be confined for that period at such post as may be directed by the proper authority." The accused was acquitted of Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the specification under it alleging false statements in an affidavit relative to the deficiency of forage charged against him. In commenting on the case Brigadier-General Pope says:

In the case of First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, the findings to the 1st charge and specification thereto are confirmed. The findings to the 2d charge and specification thereto are approved. The findings to the 3d charge and its specifications are disapproved, as the evidence in support of the accusations contained therein would clearly support a conviction under the charge. The evidence shows that no appreciable loss, or that no loss at all, of grain forage could have occurred during the absence of accused from Fort Gibson, and upon this absence

he bases entirely his exculpation for the loss before the Court-martial, which is inconsistent with his sworn statements before the Board of Survey, convened to investigate the extent of the loss, where he endeavors to show that loss occurred prior to or about July 25, 1874 (when he was present at said Fort Gibson), by reason of the breaking of the store room, and by the "tapping of sacks," etc., and the statements of accused in this respect are verified by the testimony of Sergeant Ward, the Post Quartermaster Sergeant, which shows that a large deficit of grain forage was commonly known to exist at Fort Gibson by persons employed in the Quartermaster's Department, who had access to the grain house under accused's direction, prior to July 25, 1874. Indeed, the magnitude of the loss, being in weight about sixty-three tons of grain (corn and oats), makes it impossible to be believed that that accused must have been fully informed of the immense deficit prior to his departure from Fort Gibson, on the 31st of July, 1874, of which he made no report to his commanding officer, as he says he did, and as sworn to by him in his affidavit embodied in the specification to this charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Neill swears positively to this, and accused's own defense before the court-martial implies it in the strongest manner; and what reasons or views impelled the court to opposite views it is impossible to understand. It could not have been evidence to the contrary, for there is none of record. It could not have been anything shown by accused in defense, for in that he condemns himself. It could not have been the unreliability of the testimony of Colonel Neill, for that is substantially confirmed by accused himself, and harmonizes perfectly with all the circumstances in the case. It could not have been previous good character of the accused as an officer, for that is not testified to by persons competent to judge of it as such. The court is inconsistent in its findings under the 1st and 2d charges. The action of the court in this case might be considered excusable on the ground of inadvertence or error of judgment, ere it not that the record was returned to it for revision with remarks fully and explicitly pointing out the inconsistency of its action, to which it paid no heed, but it pertinaciously adhered to its former errors in the face of reason and the evidence in the case. The sentence, although inadequate, is confirmed and will be duly executed. Fort Gibson, I. T., is designated as the place of confinement.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon F. H. Atkins, U. S. Army, was June 21 ordered to proceed without delay from Fort Wallace, Kas., to Fort Larned, Kas., reporting, upon his arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, and leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability was granted Assistant Surgeon A. A. DeLoftre, U. S. A. (Fort Larned, Kas.) This leave to take effect on arrival of Surgeon Atkins.

A. A. Surgeon J. H. Page, U. S. Army, was June 25 relieved from duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and ordered without delay to Fort Larned, Kas., for temporary duty, relieving A. A. Surgeon F. H. Atkins, U. S. Army; the latter to proceed without delay to Fort Wallace, Kas., and report for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. H. Janeway, U. S. Army, who will proceed to comply with the provisions of par. 5, S. O. No. 121, c. s., W. D., A. G. O. A. A. Surgeons L. A. LaGarde and William Barbour, U. S. Army, were same date ordered to proceed without delay from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to the Cantonment on the North Fork of Red River, Texas, reporting, upon arrival, to the commanding officer of the Cantonment for duty, relieving A. A. Surgeons T. A. Davis and J. L. Powell, U. S. Army, who will report in person, without delay, as follows: The latter to the commanding officer, Fort Sill, I. T., for duty, and the former to the medical director of the Department for annulment of contract.

Special Inspections.—Detail for the board: Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. Army; Captain A. L. Varney, Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, were June 22 appointed a Board of Survey, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Colonel C. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, a special inspector, at West Las Animas, C. T.

N. F. Red River.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Cantonment on North Fork of Red River, Texas, July 1. Detail for the court: Captains J. A. Wilcox and W. O'Connell, Fourth Cavalry; Captain C. W. Hotsenpiller, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants Mark Walker and C. T. Witherill, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. C. Hemphill, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants C. A. P. Hatfield and H. G. Oia, Fourth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, Nineteenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Sixth Cavalry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant Louis A. Craig was June 24 extended ten days, and leave of absence for twenty days granted Captain Adam Kramer (Fort Dodge, Kas.) This leave to take effect upon the completion of the duties assigned him in communication of the 11th instant.

"The Headquarters and First Battalion of the Sixth Cavalry being now en route from this Department to their posts in the Department of Arizona, in accordance with G. O. No. 1, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, the Department commander deems the occasion appropriate to express his high sense of the manner in which this regiment has performed its duties while under his command. The Sixth Cavalry entered this Department from the Department of Texas in the summer of the year 1871, and since that time has been actively employed in patrolling the country, protecting the frontier settlers, and, when necessary, scouting against hostile Indians. Its patrol duty has been such as required great judgment and discrimination to keep the peace between the settlers and the Indians, and its scouts have been attended with great hardship, exposure, and suffering. The Department commander is glad to have this opportunity to say that these duties have been performed by the regiment with much skill and efficiency, to their own honor and to the best interests of the service. He regrets that the necessities of the service render its transfer to another Department necessary, and he tenders to both officers and men composing the regiment his kindest wishes for their success in the new sphere of duty to which they have been ordered." (G. O. No. 17, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 21, 1875.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of one month, was June 25 granted First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, Sixth Cavalry (Camp Supply, I. T.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
Pay Department.—Major H. C. Pratt, Pay Depart-

ment, having reported to the commanding general in obedience to par. 1, S. O. No. 80, c. s., from the War Department, was June 5 announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department.

Twenty-third Infantry.—In approving the proceedings, findings, and sentence, in the case of Private William E. Clark, Company K, General Crooke says: "The statement made by one of the members sitting at the trial of this case, setting forth his dissent from the finding upon the 1st charge and specification, and his opinion of the evidence concerning the 3d charge, is disapproved, as contrary to the spirit of the 84th Article of War (old 69th). Like expression is held in opinions of Judge-Advocate-General, par. 30, sections 1 and 2, to be a violation of the obligation imposed upon each member of the court by his oath." A General Court-martial was convened at Omaha Barracks, Neb., of which Lieutenant-Colonel Richard I. Dodge, is president, and Second Lieutenant Edward B. Pratt, Judge-Advocate.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was June 17 granted Colonel John E. Smith.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., June 23. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Augustus H. Bainbridge, Gilbert S. Carpenter, James Kennington, Thomas F. Tobey; First Lieutenants Julius E. Quentin, Robert P. Warren; Second Lieutenant John Murphy. Second Lieutenant Joseph Hall, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Medical Department.—The leave of absence for one month granted Assistant Surgeon Daniel Weisel, U. S. Army (Fort Johnston, N. C.), was June 17 extended ten days.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for two months was June 18 granted First Lieutenant John W. Dillenback, Regimental Quartermaster (Charleston, S. C.).

Pay Department.—Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster, U. S. Army, having reported to Department Headquarters, was June 15 ordered to proceed to Savannah, Ga., and take station at that place.

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, was June 21 granted Major H. B. Reese, Paymaster, U. S. Army (Charleston, S. C.). Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster, U. S. Army, will take post temporarily at Charleston, S. C.

Subsistence Department.—So much of par. 1, G. O. No. 30, series of 1870, from Department Headquarters, as directs each officer doing duty in the Subsistence Department to render as soon after the first of each month as practicable, a personal report giving his station, the nature of his duties for the month, a complete list of employees, their occupation, rate of compensation, and by whose order employed, and a list of all circulars and orders received from these or higher Headquarters during the previous month, was revoked June 18.

McPherson Barracks.—The commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., will give the necessary orders to detach one of the companies under his command to establish a post at or near Toccoa City, Habersham County, Ga. The company will be considered as on detached service from McPherson Barracks, and the commander of the latter will see that it is duly supplied with the necessary Quartermaster's Commissary and medical stores, camp equipage, etc. It will encamp for the summer. The commanding officer McPherson Barracks, will communicate to the Supervisor of the United States Internal Revenue at Raleigh, N. C., the steps he may take under this order, and inform him of the company's arrival at Toccoa City as soon as possible after it reaches that place.

Quartermaster's Department.—Capt. W. B. Hughes, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, was June 18 ordered to Eita Jane, Union County, S. C., on business connected with his Department.

Major George B. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported in person at Department Headquarters, was June 21 ordered to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Fort Johnston.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Johnston, N. C., June 28. Detail for the court: Captain F. B. Hamilton, Second Artillery; First Lieutenants Charles R. Paul, Thomas D. Maurice, Second Artillery; Carroll H. Potter, Adjutant, Eighteenth Infantry; M. Crawford, Jr., Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. P. Edgerton, Second Artillery. First Lieutenant James H. Baldwin, Regimental Quartermaster, Eighteenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Second Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was June 21 granted Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe (Atlanta, Ga.).

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending June 28, 1875: Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cawdrey, U. S. Army; Captain E. D. Baker, Quartermaster's Department; First Lieutenant P. M. Thorne, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. S. Calhoun, Fourteenth Infantry; Colonel L. C. Easton, Quartermaster's Department; Captain J. P. Sanger, First Artillery; First Lieutenant John Leonard, U. S. Army; Major James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry.

Fifth Artillery.—First Lieutenant William B. Beck, R. Q. M., Fifth Artillery, was June 24 relieved from duty as a member of General Court-martial, and granted leave of absence for ten days (Fort Adams, R. I.).

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for two months was June 24 granted First Lieutenant William Conway (Fort Gratiot, Mich.).

Fort Foote, Md.—At Fort Foote, Md., June 22, George Moore, during an altercation with two soldiers, named Kendrick and Rogers, was stabbed in the arm by Kendrick, from the effect of which he died in an hour. Kendrick and Rogers are both under arrest.

Base Ball.—A game of base ball was played on Stapleton Flats, N. Y. H., on Wednesday, June 23, between the Gibson B. B. Club, of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and the Osceola B. B. Club, of Edgewater, L. I. The playing of either nine was not up to the usual standard, owing to the wet condition of the grounds. Appended is the score:

GIBSON'S.	R. O.	OSCEOLA'S.	R. O.
Dwyer, c. f.	7 1	Sells, 3d b.	3 4
Pontney, c. f.	5 2	Black, l. f.	1 2
Moore, 1st b.	5 2	McCullough, p.	1 3
Gaffney, r. f.	4 4	Monaghan, ss.	1 3
McDonna, 3d b.	4 2	West, 1st b.	1 4
Lawson, 3d b.	4 2	Balton, c. f.	1 1
Gebhardt, l. f.	4 3	Brannell, c.	1 2
Fountain, ss.	3 4	Brogie, r. f.	0 4
Hall, p.	3 5	Kathburn, 3d b.	1 4
Total	39 27	Total	9 27

Umpire—Mr. John Gower, of the Staten Island Club.

Time of game—Two hours.

The Warren's, of Fort Warren, defeated the Franklin's, of Boston, by a score of 39 to 8. The playing of the Warren's was nearly perfect.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Official Telegrams.—From Division Headquarters it is announced: In a circular dated June 16, while G. O. No. 75, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1873, directs disbursing officers to refuse payment on telegraphic communications which appear to have been sent on private business, and on communications which there was no necessity to send by telegraph, there is yet forced upon the Government a great and unnecessary expense, arising from the number of needless words used in telegraphic communications. An examination of a number of telegrams received at these headquarters, containing over seventy-five words, shows that one-half, and in some cases one-third the number of words would have conveyed the information. It is necessary to effect economy in this matter, and officers in this division, before sending off despatches, particularly when they contain more than twenty-five words, will carefully strike out every word not important to the sense of the communication. All words of mere respect should be omitted. The words *I, of, a, and the* can nearly always be omitted. As generally requires fewer words to address the office than the officer, and as a despatch thus addressed will more certainly reach its destination and be received without doubt as to its official character, this practice is enjoined, and officers at Division and Department Headquarters and at posts will be addressed after the following manner: Adjutant-General, Division Pacific, San Francisco; Chief Quartermaster, Department California, San Francisco; Commanding Officer, Camp Halleck, Nevada; Adjutant, Presidio, California. In signing a telegram, the last name of the officer and the designation of his command or office are sufficient to make it authentic, as—Kautz, Commanding Department; Taylor, Paymaster; Forbush, Post Adjutant; Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General; Chandler, Quartermaster; Haskell, Commanding Detachment.

First Cavalry.—The Commanding Officer of Angel Island was June 18 ordered to send to Benicia Barracks, California, in charge of First Lieutenant Frazier A. Boutelle, Adjutant, all enlisted men at his post for the First Cavalry band, and to Portland, Oregon, by steamer of the 19th inst., in charge of First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, all enlisted men at his post for companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, and Companies E and L, Fourth Artillery.

Fifth Cavalry.—The leave of absence for one month granted Second Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, was June 19 extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of five months.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

First Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Edward Hunter was June 15 ordered to report in person to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department in San Francisco for conference in reference to the purchase of horses for his company.

First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, First Cavalry, was June 17 ordered to proceed to Tehama, Cal., and such other points in that vicinity as may be necessary, to inspect cavalry horses. He will take with him the Veterinary Surgeon of the First Cavalry. On completion of this duty he will return to his station.

Fourth Artillery.—Second Lieutenant J. E. Bloom was June 14 ordered to report to the commanding officer of Point San José, Cal., for temporary duty at that post.

Quartermaster's Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, was June 18 ordered to proceed to Tehama, Cal., and such other points in that vicinity as may be necessary, to purchase cavalry horses, under instructions heretofore received. On completion of this duty he will return to his station.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Fort Whipple.—The completion of the new Post Hospital at Fort Whipple was the occasion, the Arizona *Miner* informs us, for a splendid musical enter-

tainment, in which the Eighth Infantry Band did their very best. "Dr. Lippencott has shown," it adds, "a thorough knowledge of what is required in a hospital in the superintendency of the construction of this, which many officers of extensive travel pronounce the finest military hospital in the United States."

The Indians.—The following is the text of General Pope's letter on the treatment of the Indians, to which we referred last week:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., May 12, 1875.

Colonel R. C. Dunn, Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

COLONEL: In addition to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry, forwarded on the 17th ult., I have the honor to transmit inclosed the report of the commanding officers at the Wichita, and at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agencies. These reports are to the same effect and show as bad, if not a worse, condition of things at these agencies than set forth in the report of Colonel Hatch concerning the agencies at Fort Sill. While I have received nothing official on the subject, I see from despatches and reports in newspapers, that the Interior Department, while not denying the facts, has been misled into attributing them to failure of contractors to get forward supplies for the Indians on account of bad roads and bad weather.

If the scarcity of food had been confined to the four or five months of bad weather and bad roads, this explanation might be moderately satisfactory so far as relates to supplies which must be hauled in wagons, such as flour, sugar, coffee, etc., but, of course, not satisfactory as to their quality and condition; least of all could such explanation cover the case of the beef cattle, which could have been readily driven anywhere at any time of the year and in almost any weather which is likely to prevail in a region so far south. The fact is, however, as reported by all these officers, that this scarcity of food has existed nearly ever since the beginning of the present fiscal year, viz., July 1, 1874. How much longer this condition of affairs obtained is not stated. During the whole summer and autumn of 1874 the roads were in excellent order, and at no time during the past winter, even, have we had any difficulty in supplying the troops at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, as well as the Indians who surrendered there at various times during the winter, with all they wanted.

Indeed, we could as readily have sent five times as much. It does not appear at all likely that the officers who make the inclosed reports can have any purpose in stating the facts other than to perform their duty. The facts they do state are true, or they are not true. If true, it is certainly the interest of the Interior Department to accept and act upon them at once and vigorously. If not true, some steps should be taken so to prove in order that the officers who report them may be held to accountability. In the face of the reports of these military officers on the ground, and whose great apprehension is that under the pressure of hunger and suffering the Indians may again go off and depredate, I cannot entertain a doubt that they have reported truly, and have rather understated than overstated the facts. I send forward these reports, having no doubt whatever of their truth, in order that the authorities in Washington may know the facts and take immediate measures to protect the honor and good faith of the Government, and save these unfortunate Indians from wrong and suffering revolting to humanity. Who can blame them, if, rather than starve to death, and see their women and children suffering the pangs of hunger and in slow process of starvation, they break away and get food for them in any manner and as soon as they can. I had supposed, of course, that all such facts would be gratefully received by that Department of the Government which has the Indians in charge, and that Department would be as indignant as the witnesses to such transactions, and use prompt and vigorous measures to redress the wrong and bring the wrongdoer to punishment. If I may be permitted to judge from what is set forth in the newspaper reports and despatches, however, as "an explanation" from the Interior Department, it should seem that I am mistaken in this view, and that any one who reports such things, even though it be his duty to do so, is looked upon by that Department with a feeling which cannot be called gratitude.

I myself certainly do not wish to attack any department of the Government, nor any official personage connected therewith. A state of facts seriously involving the honor and good faith of the United States, endangering important public interests, and working shocking inhumanity to thousands of human beings, no man is justified in withholding from the knowledge of the Government. Least of all has any army officer, responsible for the results of such transactions, both to the Government and the frontier settlers whose lives are endangered thereby, and having any sense whatever of his obligations as an officer or as a human being, the right to keep silence in the knowledge of such facts, or even by indirection permit the highest officer of the Government to remain in ignorance of transactions dishonoring to the nation and abhorrent to humanity. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORBES,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Accompanying this is a report from W. J. Kyle, First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, approved by R. S. Mackenzie, Colonel, Fourth Cavalry, and a report of Thomas H. Neill, Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Cavalry, and R. H. Pratt, First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry. Lieutenant Kyle says: "I have the honor to report the following facts which came under my observation while stationed at Wichita Agency, I. T. There are now at that agency about 1,500 or 2,000 Pawnee Indians, who, I understand, are there temporarily. Their

agent is not there, and has not been since they first arrived. These Indians are now in a starving condition. They having nothing issued to them but beef, and that is not enough to keep them two days.

The agent at Wishita is I do not believe to blame, but in my opinion the fault is above him. The Indians belonging to the reservation have had nothing issued to them since January, and they are about as hungry and starved as the Pawnees. I make this report, deeming it necessary that the military authorities should know how the matter stands, so that in case any of the Indians of the Wishita Agency (who are peacefully inclined) should take to the prairie, it may not be claimed by the agents that such action was caused by the interference of the military authorities."

Colonel Nell, who was in command at Cheyenne Agency, I. T., from August 15, 1874, to April 29, 1875, reports that the Indians at that agency "have been poorly and irregularly fed with insufficient rations of a very inferior character, and especially the beef, which was simply outrageous and cost the Indian Department only \$1.64 per 100 pounds. About the 16th of January, 1875, the Indian Agent was obliged to send away from the agency 1,760 friendly Arapahoes and about 200 friendly Cheyennes on a buffalo hunt for seventy days to prevent starvation. This failure to feed these Indians by the Indian Department in a proper and sufficient manner creates discontent and suspicion of unfair dealing, and is, in my opinion, a fruitful cause of Indians leaving their reservation and going on the warpath. The ration allowed by the Indian Department is too small to prevent hunger, and was made with the expectation that the Indian would derive a portion of his subsistence from hunting, which he does not do, on his reservation. The ration, small as it is, is supplied at irregular and uncertain times, from the failure of Contractor Graham to haul supplies from Caddo. This course, has, however, been frequently, clearly, and fully exposed to the Interior Department, and means have been suggested to remedy this evil. No such steps have been taken; the evil is as great as ever, and the friendly Indians above referred to frequently ask the Indian Agent how much longer he is going to lie about their annuities and rations."

Lieutenant Pratt says: I am personally cognizant that the shortness in Indian rations issued from the Kiowa and Comanche and Wishita Agencies, reported in my letter to Captain Dunn, dated March 30, existed at the time of my return to Fort Sill last August, and has continued since that time. Aside from the beef ration, not one-half of the meagre allowance fixed by the table of Indian supplies has been issued, and I repeat in substance what I stated in my former letter, that the beef has been of a character so bad that during the winter months it was generally entirely unfit for issue. I never saw poorer cattle than those issued from these two agencies in winter. The quality of the sugar and coffee issued to these Indians is simply wretched, and has been so for several years. I am told the Government pays the price of good quality. Military supplies to an extraordinary amount have been transported continuously during the past winter over the same route that it is objected Indian supplies could not be carried on account of the badness of the roads. I believe a thorough and honest investigation by parties familiar with frontier work will show a state of things far worse than I have represented.

The character which General Sherman draws of Henry W. Halleck will greatly surprise the public, says the *San Francisco Bulletin*. "Till these memoirs were published, few out of official life had any knowledge of how much the nation owes to that great and capacious brain. But Halleck had about him none of the elements of the popular hero. He directed the campaigns from his office at Washington. He was far from the shock of armies and the crash of battle. The popular hero must not only win battles, but he must be where the bullets are flying. He must frequently have his horse shot under him. An orderly or an aide has often to lose a head or a leg with cannon balls. But General Sherman displays General Halleck as an Olympian if not a heroic figure. It is very apparent from these memoirs that his was the intelligence by which all the earlier scenes of the war were knit together, and made to contribute to the grand result of the preservation of the Union. From the facts and correspondence it is very evident that this full though tardy tribute was due to a man who did so much toward the crushing of the rebellion, but who from his somewhat unheroic attitude and his quiet and unsympathetic life has heretofore been too much slighted. Sherman has done much to make him one of the grandest and most impressive figures of the war, but as usual he falls out with him toward the close." The same paper says of General Sherman's work: "The greater part of the first volume is taken up with a narration of the events which transpired in California from 1848 to 1856, with a hiatus of a couple of years commencing with 1861. We regard this narrative as the most valuable addition which has for some time been made to our historical records. We do not know any one who has painted early scenes with greater accuracy, unless we except Dr. Stillman."

The name of Brevet Colonel Nathaniel C. Macrae was inadvertently included in the list of Southern graduates of the Military Academy for whom the fatted calf was killed at West Point on the 17th of June. The fact that Colonel Macrae was not only a graduate of the Academy, appointed from Virginia, but was during the late war, and is still an officer of our Army, would have sufficiently accounted for the cordiality of the greeting he received in common with his associates, without citing him as an illustration of the good feeling which prevailed among the graduates toward their late antagonists.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Shamout* was reported at Sand Key, Fla., on the 21st inst., from Belize, B. H., via Havana.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, June 25, reports that the *Narragansett*, Commander Dewey, is lying off La Paz, looking after American interests.

A PLEASURE yacht for Colonel McAllister of Benicia is nearly ready for launching from the Mare Island Navy-yard, the *San Francisco Bulletin* announces.

THE surveying ship *Hassler* arrived at Mare Island, June 9, and will go on the dry dock for cleaning and repairing.

THE Medical Examining Board for the admission and promotion in the Medical Corps of the Navy will be adjourned from July 1 to September 15 next.

THE *Benicia* has been ordered on a cruise to the coast of Lower California and Mexico, and will visit La Paz, Guaymas, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from Captain Harmony, commanding the *Hartford*, dated at Singapore, June 29, announces that he would leave July 1 for the United States, and expected to arrive at Port Said about August 20.

Mrs. Admiral Winslow, recently visited Kearsarge Mountain and selected a large boulder near the summit to place at the head of her husband's grave in Forest Hills cemetery, Boston, and citizens of Warner will convey the stone from the mountain to the railroad and send it to its destination.

THE commanding officers of the different stations have been directed to detach the midshipmen under their commands, who graduated in May, 1873, and order them to return to the United States. These officers are expected in September next and will be examined on their return for promotion to ensigns.

LIEUTENANT Matthew Bolles, Jr., who died of yellow fever on board the U. S. steamship *Lancaster*, while on her homeward voyage from the South Atlantic, recently, was the son of a Boston banker. He was twenty-eight years old, unmarried, and had been twelve years in service.

ADMIRAL WERNER, of the German navy, gave a banquet at Kiel on Thursday, June 24, in honor of Admiral Worden and the United States squadron. Friday the Americans were the guests of Admiral Henk at a dinner which was followed by a grand ball given by the officers of the German navy, at which Bancroft Davis, the United States Minister, was present.

HER Britannic Majesty's steamer *Petrel*, which lately left Aspinwall, the *Panama Star* and *Herald* understand, had instructions to examine into and report upon what was to be seen in the Galapagos Archipelago. This curious group of islands crossed as they are by the Equator, and lying in the route of ships visiting the South and Central American ports, save what Mr. Darwin has written about them, may be said to be yet very imperfectly known, though baptised with English names.

REAR Admiral Napoleon Collins, commanding the South Pacific Station, was at Coquimbo, Chili, in his flagship the *Richmond*, May 22. He reports the health of the officers and the crews of the vessels on the station good. The *Omaha* was at Pisco, Peru, May 10, on her way to Panama. She has probably by this time reached that port, and received her new officers and crew, who were sent out in the *Powhatan*.

THE *Tennessee* got under weigh from the Battery at 1 P. M., on the 26th June, and proceeded as far as the anchorage off the Light-house Station, Staten Island, when the pilot was unwilling to take her to sea on account of the state of the tide and depth of water on the bar. The next morning she steamed out without difficulty, and the latest despatch by the pilot reported her machinery working satisfactorily. She expected to reach Gibraltar in sixteen or twenty days.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from Captain Queen reports the safe arrival of the officers and crew of the *Saranac* at Victoria. The officers and crew of the *Saranac* probably left Victoria on the 28th of June for San Francisco by a merchant steamer, it being considered desirable for various reasons that they should not be delayed at Victoria, waiting the arrival of the *Benicia*. It was for a time in doubt whether the loss of the *Saranac* would terminate the expedition in which she was engaged. The *Benicia* having sailed for Victoria, it was at first thought she might be selected to carry out the instructions and duties of the *Saranac*. Time was the important consideration, and it was finally decided that the delay caused by the disaster would make it too late in the season for the *Benicia* to undertake the cruise marked out.

PAY Director Joseph Wilson, whose death we announced last week, entered the Navy on July 24, 1813. He served in the following named vessels: Brig *Rattlesnake*, in 1815; sloop *Argus*, 1814; brig *Saranac*, 1815; frigate *Macedonian*, 1817, for 3 years; schooner *Shark*, 1834; frigate *Guerriere*, 1838, for three years; *North Carolina*, 1836, for three years; sloop *Preble*, 1840; sloop *Lexington*, 1846, for three years; *Powhatan*, 1861. He was in command of an East India ship belonging to Boston, prior to his original entry into the Navy. He was buried at Marblehead, Mass., in which place he was born. The following officers, belonging to the Boston station, attended the funeral: Commodore Nichols, Commander Brown, Pay Director Emery, Surgeon Clark, Medical Inspector Wilson, Paymaster Clarke, Civil Engineer Granger, Mr. J. F. Ferguson.

ORDERS have been received, the Norfolk *Virginian* reports, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, suspending all the laboring and mechanical force in the Department of Equipment and Recruiting. The general opinion is that all the departments will actively resume operations on Thursday, July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. A pleasant hop occurred at the yard, June 21. John D. Brandt, Esq., the chief clerk of the Bureau of Ordnance, at Washington, arrived at Portsmouth recently for the purpose of making an official inspection of the magazine building, etc., at Craney Island. He was taken down to the island on a tug in company with Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson and other gentlemen, and expressed himself highly pleased with the character and progress of the improvements. Mr. Brandt returned to Washington the same night.

THE *Lancaster* has arrived at Portsmouth where she will be thoroughly examined by a board of medical officers, consisting of Medical Director J. W. Taylor and Surgeons C. J. Cleborne and John H. Clark, with the view of especially determining the origin of the yellow fever, whether it was due to local or other causes, and to determine what further steps, if any, are required to purify the ship. She will probably be quarantined at Portsmouth for a while, and perhaps until cold weather. The following is a list of her officers: Captain F. A. Roe; Lieutenant Commander George W. Wood; Lieutenants C. H. Black, John S. Newell, E. H. Gheen; Master C. E. Colahan; Ensign J. B. Murdock; Midshipmen O. W. Lowmy, T. E. Muse; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. Greene; Paymaster Richard Washington; Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson; Passed Assistant Engineer A. Price; Captain of Marines F. Munroe; Captain's Clerk S. S. Beardsley; Pay Clerk C. C. Pearson; Fleet Pay Clerk J. C. Eaton; Boatswain John Hall; Gunner Wm. E. Webber; Carpenter B. E. Fernald; Sailmaker G. D. Macy. The Brazilian officer who came with the *Lancaster* is Assistant Surgeon E. A. F. da Rocha.

REAR Admiral Wm. E. Le Roy, commanding the South Atlantic Station, in despatches to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Rio, May 25th, on board the *Brooklyn*, reports the condition of the vessels and the situation of affairs on the station. Since his previous despatch of April 30th, in which he reported the death of his secretary, S. M. Coleman, from yellow fever, on board the *Monongahela*, April 28, some other cases had appeared, and it was deemed advisable to remove to the hospital on shore. These cases were doing well. The *Monongahela* was despatched, May 2, to sea, under orders to cruise south in a cooler climate, and, if necessary, to go to the Falkland Islands. Assistant Surgeon Waugh, of the *Monongahela*, had recovered from his attack, and sailed for the United States. His arrival has been since reported by last steamer. The men who were sent on shore had also recovered. Captain Kimberly, ordered out to command the *Monongahela*, had arrived on the station. The *Wasp* was in the river Lujan, Province of Buenos Ayres, engaged in surveying that river, and would also survey the rivers Alavieja, Parana and Carra-felds.

OUR Annapolis correspondent writes: The annual examination at the Naval Academy finished on Saturday, the 19th inst., with a boat drill, in which there were twelve cutters, and a steam launch as flagship. The various movements were executed fairly, and the drill gave much pleasure to the lookers-on. On Monday, the usual graduating exercises occurred, and were witnessed by a very large audience. The Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of Washington, delivered an oration on "Labor" in the chapel, and the Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, charged the graduates to be honest, conscientious, incorruptible, patriotic, and attentive to duty, in a brief and eloquent address from the band stand, which was occupied by the Board of Visitors and families and guests of officers. The battalion of cadets was paraded under arms, with white pants and caps, and although not up to former years in drill was all that could be desired in appearance. The ten highest graduates with Mr. A. C. Hodgson, of Georgia, on the right, formed the front rank, and behind them were the remaining graduates in two ranks. Twenty-nine cadet midshipmen and fifteen cadet engineers received diplomas. Two cadet midshipmen of the graduating class, Messrs. Caperton and Vinton, will be re-examined in October, and one, Mr. Stoney, of Alabama, failed to be recommended by the Academic Board for a diploma. Cadet Engineer Boggs also failed to receive the necessary recommendation. The farewell hop on Monday evening, the 21st, was an eminent success, being largely attended by guests from all parts of the country. The night could not have been more favorable, and the decorations seldom more beautiful. The music was very acceptable, and the dancing continued from half-past ten until three in the morning. The hop was given to the graduates by the second class. A fountain was one of the leading features, and around its base, in floral letters of exquisite beauty, appeared on one side "Welcome All," and on the other "Farewell." The *Constitution* was towed over the bar on the 23d by the *Alert*, and both vessels will probably commence their respective cruises on the 25th or 26th. The *Constitution* will start with seventy-five cadets, and receive fifteen "turn-backs" at New Bedford about August 1st. The *Alert* will carry seventeen cadet engineers and a Japanese youth, who is under instructions at the New York Navy-yard. Candidates for vacancies have been examined during the week, and the new fourth class will be formed on the *Santes* next week. Being gathered from all parts of the country, these young aspirants for naval glory present in a marked degree the crude and incongruous appearance of unfeathered "plebes."

JAMES B. EADS, in a letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*, corrects a statement made in its columns to the effect that work on the jetties at the South Pass will not be commenced until next September. Colonel

Andrews has gone, Mr. Eads says, with the tug boat *Ruth Elma* for the mouth of South Pass, with a fleet of barges, pile-drivers, a large raft of piles, planks, portable cabins, and a number of mechanics and laborers, intending to commence work at once. In addition to the propeller *Ruth Elma*, Colonel Andrews has purchased the powerful stern-wheel towboat *Grafton*, and barge *Deerledge*, which boat and barge left St. Louis for New Orleans June 8, the barge loaded with coal and several portable engines, pile drivers, etc., all intended for the work. He has purchased several thousand cubic yards of stone, and several thousand acres of willow swamp lands about the head of the Passes and in the Jump, which have been entered by Mr. G. W. R. Bayley for James Andrews and Co., so as to secure willows for the jetties. In conclusion, I desire once for all, Mr. Eads adds, to assure the people of New Orleans that they need fear no delay in the progress of this work. Its rapid prosecution is not dependent upon the financial aid of her citizens; and no matter what reports they may hear to the contrary, the work on the jetties will be commenced as soon as the wharf and accommodations for men are completed, and at least one mile of the east line of the jetty work will be built before the middle of next October. The first pile will be driven in the line of the jetties within the next two weeks. Arrangements will be made during the summer by which a much larger force of men and machinery will be put on the work next fall.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Professor A. B. F. Greene, to compass duty on board the *Alert*, and on her arrival at Hampton Roads to return to Washington and resume his regular duties.
 JUNE 24.—Assistant Surgeon Francis H. Terrill, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
 Sailmaker Wm. Cuddy, to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.
 JUNE 25.—Lieutenant R. G. Davenport, to Newport, R. I., for torpedo instruction.
 Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, to the Brooklyn, and as fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 23d July next.
 Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. J. Thompson, to examination for promotion.
 JUNE 26.—Captain Ralph Chandler, to command the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, on 15th July next.
 Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on 1st July.
 Gunner James A. Thayer, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va.
 JUNE 29.—Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.
 JUNE 30.—Passed Assistant Engineer A. W. Morley, to the Navy-yard, New York.

DETACHED.

JUNE 24.—Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Nagle has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford, Asiatic Station on the 14th ult., and has been granted three months' leave from the 21st inst.
 Carpenter P. T. Ward, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Swatara.
 JUNE 25.—Lieutenant A. J. Iverson, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Minnesota.
 Master Wm. Maxwell Wood, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the Coast Survey.
 Surgeon N. L. Bates, from the Brooklyn on the arrival of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
 Assistant Surgeon Samuel H. Dickson, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Station per steamer of 23d July next.
 JUNE 26.—Lieutenant Seson Schroeder, from the Hydrographic Office, and granted leave of absence until the 1st September next.
 Assistant Surgeon W. F. Waugh has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Monongahela, South Atlantic Station on the 23d ult., and has been placed on sick leave.
 Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamsen has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the 23d ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.
 Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Holihan, from the Navy-yard, New York, and granted leave of absence for six months, from the 15th July next, with permission to leave the United States.
 Cadet Engineer F. J. Hoffman and Albert B. Willis have reported their return home, having been detached from the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station, on the 23d ult., and have been placed on waiting orders.
 JUNE 26.—Captain A. A. Semmes, from the command of the receiving ship *Ohio* on the 15th July next, and ordered to command the Alaska, European Station, per steamer of 17th July from Boston.
 Lieutenant Theodore M. Etting, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to the Swatara on the 1st July next.
 Lieutenant John J. Hunker, from the Swatara on the 1st July next, and granted three months' leave.
 Lieutenant W. H. Brownson, from the Naval Academy on the 30th inst., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty in the Asiatic Station.
 Master Wm. F. Low, from the *Cassadaga*, and ordered to the *Kaiser*.
 Ensign J. A. H. Nickels, from the *Lackawanna* on the 19th ult., and from duty in bringing the crew of that vessel to New York, and placed on waiting orders.
 Cadet Engineer Asa Matlice has reported his return home, having been detached from the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Squadron, on the 23d ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.
 Gunner Cecil C. Neil, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the Swatara.

PROMOTED.

JUNE 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. L. Huntington to be a commander in the Navy from April 14, 1875.
 Master James Franklin to be a lieutenant in the Navy from February 8, 1875.
 Master Chas. W. Ruenchenberger to be a lieutenant in the Navy from April 14, 1875.
 Ensign Halls C. T. Nye to be a master in the Navy from January 1, 1875.
 Ensign J. L. Hunsicker to be a master in the Navy from March 12, 1875.
 Ensign Wm. P. Elliott to be a master in the Navy from May 14, 1875.
 JUNE 26.—Surgeon Wm. M. King to be a medical inspector in the Navy from May 4, 1875.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon Frederick M. Dearborne to be a surgeon in the Navy from May 4, 1875.
 Master Richard G. Davenport to be a lieutenant in the Navy from March 17, 1875.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander O. F. Stanton for one month.
 To Master George P. Colvocoresses for three months.
 To Surgeon Edward Kerahner for one month from 14th July next.
 To Cadet Engineer A. B. Willets for thirty days.
 To Chaplain Henry H. Clark for the month of July.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

Commander Chas. H. Cushman has reported his return home from leave in Europe, and has been placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Medical Director J. W. Taylor has been appointed senior officer, and Surgeons J. O. Osborne and John H. Clark members of a board to be held on board the *Lancaster* on her arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., to which place she has been ordered.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Master Hamilton M. Tallman.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen A. B. Gwinnip, A. G. Gray, E. D. Fitzgerald, J. D. Boyd, A. G. Morey, A. L. Hall, H. O. Boon, and Geo. H. Stoney.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 30, 1875:

Matthew Boiles, Lieutenant, May 2, U. S. S. *Lancaster*, at sea.
 Edwin Robinson Denby, medical inspector May 2, U. S. S. *Lancaster*, at sea.
 Benjamin Franklin Fassig, assistant surgeon, May 10, U. S. S. *Lancaster*, in the Hospital de Montserrat, Bahia, Brazil.
 Henry Maubroad, landsman, April 6, U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, at sea.
 William Bosch, landsman, April 9, U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, at sea.
 John Gordon, quarter-gunner, April 11, U. S. S. *Brooklyn*.
 Samuel Mattack, secretary to commander of squadron, April 23, U. S. S. *Monongahela*.
 John De Camp, rear-admiral, June 24, at Burlington, N. J.
 William Ryan, seaman (extra), January 20, U. S. S. *Alaska*, in the Civil Hospital, Spezia, Italy.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

JUNE 21.—First Lieutenant F. D. Webster, granted leave of absence for thirty days from June 30, 1875.
 JUNE 23.—Second Lieutenant W. C. Turner, detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will report to Colonel Kintzing, commanding marines at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.
 JUNE 26.—First Lieutenant S. K. Allen, granted leave of absence for one month from the 15th prox.

SHIPWRECK OF THE SARANAC.

Dr. E. BESSELS, a passenger on the *Saranac* and Special Commissioner from the Government to gather Arctic and Alaska contributions for the Centennial Exhibition, gives the following report of the shipwreck of the *Saranac*:

On striking the rock the ship hung for a few moments, careening to port so deeply as to take in a stream of water through her air ports until she again righted. For a moment only there was a little excitement, which closed at the first order of command, and the usual discipline and utmost coolness prevailed thereafter. The marines took their stations at the boats' falls and the boats were cleared away with the same orderly promptness as at exercise, while at the same time every effort was being made to run the ship on shore. The forehold filled instantly, but the water was prevented from running aft by the coal-bunkers and a bulkhead forward of the boilers. This circumstance alone prevented the ship from sinking almost instantly in mid-channel. The ship was down so much by the head on account of water in the forehold that she became unmanageable; but, providentially, an eddy in the current headed her in the right direction and she was run ashore. A moment later her fires were put out by the water. The men stationed in the engine-room remained at their places until the water was knee deep. As soon as the vessel struck the shore two anchors were let go and a large hawser made fast to a tree. The shore at this point was steep and rocky, with only a narrow shell. Upon the ship's forward deck, rested a few bags of bread and some canned beef. The men's bags and hammocks and some of the officers' effects were quickly got on shore; but the stern of the ship was steadily sinking, and in an hour from the time of her striking the rocks she had settled so low in the water that she was liable to sink at any moment. The order was then given for every one to abandon her, which was safely accomplished. Fifteen minutes later she slid from the shell and disappeared, stern foremost, in sixty fathoms of water. Her steam launch, which could not be hoisted from its cradles for want of time, floated out as the shell sank and was towed to the shore by the other boats. The executive officer and pilot were at once despatched to Victoria for assistance, and were for fifty-six hours exposed to a pitiless storm, in an open boat, with but little food. At Victoria they chartered the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Otter*, and started to the relief. Meanwhile the officers and crew of the *Saranac* moved from Vancouver's Island to Valdez Island, on the opposite side of the Narrows, and encamped at the foot of Mount Soli, where there was plenty of fresh water. All hands were put on short rations, and huts were built of boughs of trees, hammocks and a few boats' sails saved from the wreck. Although it rained incessantly, the camp was fully established on the second day, and the usual routine of the ship carried out. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the consequent exposure, no sickness occurred. The Indians brought in deer and fish, which were purchased by the paymaster and served out with hard bread, being the only means of subsistence.

At daylight, on the fifth day after landing, the welcome cry of "A steamer!" came from the lookout on the mountain, and passed from mouth to mouth through the camp. A few moments afterwards her Majesty's steamer *Myrmidon* came in sight, and cheer after cheer went up from the worn-out sufferers. Ten minutes later the *Otter* rounded the point, causing fresh excitement. The *Myrmidon* anchored in a small cove, on the shores of which the encampment was formed, while the *Otter* went on and anchored in Plumper Bay, a mile distant. Upon the appearance of the *Myrmidon* the assembly was sounded and orders issued to break camp and transfer everything to that vessel. An hour later everything saved from the wreck, together with the officers and crew, were embarked on board. The *Myrmidon* steamed into Plumper Bay and transferred a portion of the officers and men to the *Otter*. As the *Myrmidon* steamed into Plumper Bay the Oriental

Steamship Company's steamer *California*, from Sitka to Portland, entered the northern entrance of the Narrows, and, seeing the unusual appearance of the two steamers in the bay, came in and anchored.

General Howard and Staff were passengers and came on board both vessels to offer every assistance in their power. Shortly after all three vessels left for Esquimaux, and arrived there safely on the evening of the 22nd. Too much cannot be said in praise of Admiral Cochrane, Captain Hare of the *Myrmidon* and his officers and crew, for their promptness in going to the relief of the shipwrecked people and for their hospitality and unceasing kindness.

The American Consul at Victoria, Mr. Eckstein, and the officers of the *Otter*, have also earned the everlasting gratitude of those to whose safety and comfort they contributed so much. The officers and crew of the *Saranac* will return to San Francisco upon the arrival of the United States steamer *Bentley*, now on the way to their relief.

THE *Providence Journal* of Tuesday, June 15, recalls the fact that that day was "the centenary of the first battle of the Revolution, and from it sprang directly the American Navy." The British frigate *Rose*, Captain Sir James Wallace, stationed at Newport, had captured a packet engaged in the commerce of the colony. This vessel was armed and employed as a tender to the *Rose*. The Assembly, then in session at Greenwich, requested Deputy Governor Cooke to write to Captain Wallace to enquire why he annoyed our commerce, and to demand the restoration of the packet. Wallace replied at once, asking who Cooke was, and if the colony was not in a state of rebellion? On the same day, June 15, 1775, the Assembly commissioned Abraham Whipple as commodore of the naval forces of the colony, with orders to clear the bay of the tenders of the *Rose*. Taking command of the war sloop belonging to the colony, a few hours later, on the same day, he chased the tender upon the Conanicut shore, and, after sharp firing on both sides, captured her. This was the earliest naval action of the Revolution between armed ships, for the affair of the *Marygaretta* on the 11th day of May at Machias, Me., was like that of the *Gaspee* in the Narragansett bay, three years before, strictly private enterprise. This was by order of the General Assembly, fought with a colonial vessel of war against the tender of a British frigate, also armed. The honor of discharging the first cannon on the ocean in the Revolutionary war, at any part of his majesty's navy, belongs to Abraham Whipple, who had led in the capture of the *Gaspee*. As the affair of the *Gaspee* was the true 'Lexington of the seas,' so this of the *Rose* tender was the Bunker Hill; and it decided the question of the ability of colonial cruisers to contend successfully with those of the crown. From this action sprang the American Navy. The Assembly at once ordered two other vessels, one to carry ten four-pounders, and fourteen swivel guns, with eighty men, and to be called the *Washington*, the other the *Katy*, with thirty men. Two months later, two gunboats, named the *Washington* and the *Spitfire*, carrying one eighteen-pounder, besides swivel guns, with sixty men each, were added to this flotilla. At the same time, the Rhode Island delegates in Congress were instructed to move for the building of a Continental navy. This State was the first to suggest and the foremost to act in behalf of an American Navy.

THE accounts received from Colonel Dodge's Expedition to the Black Hills fully confirm Colonel CUSTER's previous reports of the existence of gold in that region, and the result of the Expedition will, doubtless, be to increase rather than allay the excitement among miners, and to hasten the movement for the possession of the much coveted Indian territory. W. P. JENNEY, the Mining Engineer of the Expedition, reports that "Gold is found from Castle Creek southwardly to French Creek, near Harney's Peak, and the deposits are almost wholly in Dakota. The region has not been fully explored, but the yield of gold thus far has been quite small, and the reports of the richness of the gravel bars have been greatly exaggerated. On French Creek the deposits of gravel are very unfavorably situated. The water supply is small and failing, and the grade too small to admit of the tailings being carried off by the stream. The prospect at present is not such as to warrant extended explorations in mining." The newspaper correspondents are more enthusiastic in their accounts of the richness of the Black Hills. They give an account of an expedition of Lieutenant MORTON, Third Cavalry, across the country lying between the Black Hills from Camp Jenney, on the East fork of Beaver Creek to Harney's Peak. Lieutenant MORTON set out on the 6th of June with a party consisting of Dr. LAINE, Sergeant VAN MALL, Private BROWN, and CALIFORNIA JOE, and were absent four days; ostensibly on a hunting expedition, really for the purpose of exploration. Streams were discovered cutting their way through beds of pure crystal ice, confirming the Indian stories of ice springs in the Black Hills. Everywhere there seemed to be "float rock" of quartz lode, and we have CALIFORNIA JOE's word for it, that "the rocks showed good." Lieutenant MORTON and Dr. LAINE, having a reputation as geologists to lose, were more cautious in their statements, and all that the correspondents could get out of them was the safe assertion that the richness of the quartz can only be accurately determined by assay. Over an hundred miners were found by Colonel Dodge at work near Harney's Peak, but were not disturbed, Colonel Dodge's instructions not requiring any interference with them.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE RIFLE MATCHES.

LAST week being alive with a Centennial celebration of battle, the present week is equally full of the great and small rifle matches. Accordingly, we devote a large part of our space to their consideration, and publish diagrams of the targets made in the International Matches both of last year and the present, for purposes of comparison. The location of the shots on the targets was telegraphed from Dollymount to New York to the daily papers by a very simple process, and the targets in all those papers have been consulted by us, with a view to making our own diagrams as free from error as possible, by correcting the variations of the different telegrams.

Our targets as they stand, may, we think, be trusted as practically correct. The method of telegraphing is as follows: Diagrams of the targets are divided, by scale, into four or six inch squares, numbered along the top and down one side. The shot is watched with a telescope, and marked on the diagram in one of the squares. The numbers of the intersecting columns of squares are then telegraphed. With six inch squares the top would be 24, the side 12. Thus a shot in the centre of the bull's-eye would signal 12-6, one at the upper right hand corner of the same would be 15-4 and so on. The slight discrepancies in the targets noticed in the different papers are owing to an error of a figure here and there in the flood of messages pouring over the cable. They were corrected by the scores telegraphed with much care and pains, and stand as a record of the best long range shooting ever made.

Besides the great International Match will be found recorded the Inter-State Match, between two companies of California and New York militia, using respectively SHARPS and REMINGTON military rifles. In this the Californians shot at San Francisco, the New Yorkers at Creedmoor, and the former beat the latter 23 points out of 672, or 3 per cent; the scores being telegraphed. This sort of match, however, as we pointed out when it was first proposed, shows nothing really decisive as to marksmanship. The only fair test in such a case is a contest under exactly the same conditions as to time, place, temperature, weather, etc., and we hope that this match will be the last of its kind in the United States.

A third interesting match was the contest between the Scottish-American and Irish-American clubs at 200 and 500 yards, the former using REMINGTON military rifles and the latter sporting rifles of several different makes. Strange to say the former beat the latter 26 points out of 336, or 6 per cent.

The small matches which occurred on Saturday last were, however, lost in the overpowering interest attached to the great one, and the coming in of the scores over the wires caused a great excitement in New York. The centre of attraction was the store of Messrs. REMINGTON AND SONS, in Broadway, near the Park, where a great crowd gathered watching the bulletin that told of success. Within the store were gathered all the prominent riflemen left in the city, and telegrams of congratulation were sent back and forth to the victorious team. Now that all is over, we can say that the men deserved all they got. They went to a strange ground, shot their first match in a rain-storm, within two days of their landing, with all the winds blowing that ever puzzled a rifleman, and nearly took the prize from the best of their opponents, used as the latter were to the ground. The result was only a foretaste of the progress made at their next practice, when they scored sixteen points ahead of their score of last year's match, and their final triumph with thirty-three points in advance of the same.

The triumph is one of pluck, discipline and self-control, and reflects credit on the captain of the team more than any other man. The result is shown in the very remarkable evenness of the scores, only eight points dividing the leader from the lowest score. It shows the small advantage of many years' experience in rifle shooting over earnest and continuous practice for a single year. The Irish team contained men of ten years' experience in rifle shooting at long range, while none of the Americans has had more than a year's practice, and one, COLEMAN, never fired a shot at long range till the present spring. The advantage of the Americans lay in discipline, every man doing his best.

The match may be said to decide the battle of the guns in favor of the breech-loader. The only advantage claimed for the muzzle-loader was accuracy, and the American breech-loader has beaten it at its own game. Any man who hereafter buys a muzzle-loader for long-range shooting will probably do it from obstinacy, not liking to give up an old friend for a new one, however convenient and quick in action. For the world at large the muzzle-loader has had its day at long range as well as at short, and must henceforth give way to the breech-loader, at every distance.

LAST week, the community, at least that part of it having the Navy at heart, was startled by a brief telegraphic despatch that the U. S. steamer *Lancaster*,

en route from Rio de Janeiro to the United States, had put into Bahia, Brazil, on account of yellow fever among her officers and crew—that all of her medical officers and a number of others on board had fallen victims to the disease. Further information was anxiously and nervously sought, and it was not until official despatches were received that the truth of the reports became known. Painful and serious as these truths were, the hearts of many were lightened when it was ascertained that the disease, although particularly fatal, and striking among those of prominent rank and position, was confined to narrow limits. Only four cases had occurred, but three of them had proven fatal. The particulars as gathered from the official despatches of Captain F. A. ROX, commanding the *Lancaster*, are as follows:

The *Lancaster* sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the morning of April 22 for Norfolk, Va. On the 28th Lieutenant MATTHEW BOLLES was returned on the medical report as ill with catarrh, and Master J. B. MURDOCK, on the following day, with the same disease. At the same time Medical Inspector E. R. DENBY was reported down with fever, and the next day all three cases were pronounced to be yellow fever. Lieutenant BOLLES went into black vomit for two days, and died on the 2d of May at 9h. 09m. P. M. Medical Inspector DENBY had no vomit, but grew rapidly weaker, and died May 3 at 10.23 A. M. Master MURDOCK in the meantime was pronounced out of all danger, his attack having been quite light. On the 3d of May, the evening of the same day on which Dr. DENBY died, Assistant Surgeon B. F. FASSIG was taken down with yellow fever. This left but one medical officer for duty, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. GREENE. At this juncture there seemed to be a probability of the disease spreading in the ship, and with a crew of some 400 souls and at a great distance from a home port, Captain ROX very wisely concluded to run directly for Bahia, some four hundred miles to the Eastward, which possessed good hospitals and experienced physicians. The *Lancaster* arrived at Bahia, May 9, and on the same day Doctor FASSIG and Mr. MURDOCK were transferred to one of the hospitals, and the ship was put in quarantine. Up to this date no symptoms whatever had manifested themselves among the ship's company. The vessel was considered in the very best sanitary condition. The presumption therefore was that Lieutenant BOLLES had been exposed to the infection in Rio, and that the other cases resulted from his. Dr. DENBY had not been in good health for some time, and was not in a condition to combat the disease. His case was not a very severe one. Dr. FASSIG died at the hospital on the 11th of May. The ship was thoroughly fumigated and cleansed at Bahia. The weather was very favorable—so cool that heavy woolen clothing had to be worn and blankets were necessary at night.

As soon as the Baron IVALHEIMER, Commodore commanding the Brazilian squadron, learned of the loss of the medical officers of the *Lancaster*, he very courteously rendered to Captain ROX the services of the surgeon of the Brazilian flagship to accompany the *Lancaster* to the United States, which were accepted. Although the indications were that the fever had left the ship with its last victim, there was a possibility of its reappearance during the passage through the equatorial regions, in which case the presence of a single medical officer would have been inadequate to the occasion. A great weight rested on Captain ROX, who seems to have acted with great discretion under such trying circumstances. The ship was coaled and otherwise supplied, and took her departure from Bahia, May 20.

With all these circumstances known the anxiety to hear of the arrival of the *Lancaster*, with the fear that fever might have again appeared and carried off others of her complement, was not less intense than the desire for full particulars after the first meagre reports were received. It was not until the 25th of June that fears were allayed, on which day the officer in charge of the signal station at Cape Henry reported the passage in of a steamer, whose signal numbers were verified at the Department as those of the *Lancaster*. The gratifying signal was also made that all were well on board. The *Lancaster* arrived at Quarantine, Norfolk, on the 26th June, and her presence very naturally created much feeling in that quarter. No communication could be allowed with her.

Orders already awaited her to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H. The *Despatch* left Baltimore Sunday for Hampton Roads, and will accompany the *Lancaster* to Portsmouth. The last case of yellow fever occurred on board the *Lancaster* the 3d of May, and no symptoms have been discovered since, and she is in good sanitary condition.

THE reports of General Pore and other Army officers in regard to the suffering to which the Indians had been subjected by the neglect of the Interior Department should lead to a prompt, vigorous and immediate overhauling of that Department; a duty which rests directly with President GRANT. No man is more competent than he is to judge where the truth lies in the controversy, which Secretary DELANO appears to have invited, in regard to the Indian agencies. "A state of facts seriously involving the honor and good faith of the United States, endangering important public interests, and working shocking inhumanity to thousands of human beings, no man is justified in withholding from the knowledge of the Government," General Pore most truthfully says. As little has any man, with whose authority it rests to correct such abuses, the right to delay action in calling to account those who are responsible for these abuses.

BUT three of the old "liners" now remain in commission, the *Ohio*, the *Vermont* and the *New Hampshire*, and two are still "on the stocks." If the Government has no further use for these three vessels as receiving ships, a service, however, which many naval officers of experience consider them admirably adapted to perform for a generation to come, a very good disposition to make of them would be to repair and convert them (as Great Britain does vessels of this class), into depot and store ships, for service at Rio de Janeiro, Callao and Hong Kong or Yokohama—a duty they are well calculated to perform with great economy to the Government. Ordinary machine shop repairs could be done on board of these vessels, they would hold an immense supply of stores, and could also be used as naval prisons for court-martial prisoners serving out their sentences on foreign stations.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE great event of the present week is, of course, the International Match, with its decisive victory by 38 points. The movements of our rifle team have been recorded in the JOURNAL so far, up to their first match in Ireland for the Dublin Long-Range Cup. This was on the second day after their arrival. Mail accounts represent Coleman as the one unfortunate at sea. He was genuinely and fearfully sea-sick. Bruce and Ballard came near it, but managed to hide their misery. Once across, their reception was a perfect ovation, and banquets, reviews, plays followed each other. The custom-house officers passed all their baggage, at their landing on the 16th, without search. Enough rifles to start a new Irish rebellion went in without hindrance, and box after box of ammunition. At Dublin the crowds surged around the carriages of the Americans and wanted to take out the horses. On the 17th the team shot at Dollymount and made 739 points, 745 being made by the Irish. This was regarded as "pressing a victory," being made on a new ground by our men so soon after the voyage. The ranges were the same as in the grand match, the number of shots only ten each range, the total possible for each man 150 points, on the new targets. The rank of the contestants in this match was as follows: The letters I and A prefixed to the names denote the nationalities of the different marksmen.

Name.	Rifle.	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
(I) W. Rigby.....	Rigby.....	48	42	45	135
(I) Hamilton.....	Rigby.....	45	43	44	132
(A) Fulton.....	Rem.....	46	42	43	131
(A) Bodine.....	Rem.....	46	40	43	129
(A) Dakin.....	Rem.....	44	46	38	128
(I) J. Rigby.....	Rigby.....	43	42	40	125
(I) Barlow.....	Rigby.....	44	44	36	124
(A) Gildersleeve.....	Sharp.....	43	41	39	123
(I) Pollock.....	Rigby.....	45	41	35	121
(I) Smyley.....	Rigby.....	43	44	33	120
(I) Joyce.....	Rigby.....	44	43	33	120
(I) Johnson.....	Rigby.....	40	41	38	119
(A) Bruce.....	Sharp.....	40	34	43	117
(A) Canfield.....	Rem.....	40	39	37	116
(I) Milner.....	Rigby.....	45	32	36	113
(I) Lloyd.....	Rigby.....	40	41	32	113
(A) Coleman.....	Rem.....	44	45	23	112
(I) Butt.....	Metford.....	47	37	26	110
(A) Yale.....	Sharp.....	36	31	42	109
(I) Greenhill.....	Rigby.....	38	39	32	109
(I) Sullivan.....	Rigby.....	23	35	27	85
(A) Coughtery.....	Sharp.....	37	27	17	81
(I) Ryves.....	Rigby.....	36	34	ret.	ret.
(A) Ballard.....	Sharp.....	23	ret.	ret.	ret.

The following week was passed in sightseeing, with a few practice days in which the different members of the team tried the new range. It was not until the 25th of June that the real battle team went into a serious practice, under the

same discipline as that prevailing on the day of the match, and shooting at the same targets. The Irish practiced at the same time. The result for America showed that under the requisite pressure our marksmen shot as well and better than they had in September, 1874. The men were the same, with the exception of Coleman, whose addition to the team proved the sound judgment of Colonel Gildersleeve, the team captain. The total of the team was 950 points out of 1080, against 934 at last year's match. Fulton shot within one point of his "phenomenal score" of 171, Gildersleeve and Dakin beat their last year's scores heavily, Bodine came within two points of his, Coleman beat Hepburn's score by 9 points, and the only falling off was in Yale's score, which nearly balanced the gain of Dakin. We give below the comparative view of the American Match score of 1874 and the first real practice score of 1875:

1874.	1875.
Henry Fulton.....	171
G. W. Yale.....	162
John Bodine.....	158
H. A. Gildersleeve.....	155
L. L. Hepburn.....	149
T. S. Dakin.....	139
Grand total.....	934

The practice of the Irish team was so much inferior, that it was not given to the press. Curiously enough, this very circumstance was used by a portion of the same press to spread a report that the Irish were hiding their scores and shooting poorly to deceive the Americans. The result was exactly as last year. All the professional gamblers and bookmakers bet on the Irish, even in New York city, and the odds in the pools were heavily in their favor. We are glad to record also that, just as happened last year, the bookmakers were taken in, and the result counts another point in favor of the fairness of rifle matches as compared with the dishonesty so prevalent at races and similar sports. The favorable comparison is probably due to the exclusion of the "professional" element from rifle contests, the marksmen on both sides being "amateurs" in the true sense, lovers of the sport, not making a living from it.

On the 28th June (Monday), the Irish held one more practice, and selected their team of six. It contained four of last year's team—Hamilton, Wilson, Johnson and Milner. The veteran Rigby was left out, and Captain Walker, who made the lowest score in 1874. Their places were supplied by Messrs. McKenna and Pollock, each of whom had made magnificent shooting in the contests for places in the team. In America the members of the team of 1874 have been permitted to stand on their own victorious match scores, if so inclined, while a fresh series of contests had been ordered in Ireland. In this series Mr. Rigby had been unfortunate, and his leading score at the Challenge Cup match was not allowed to influence the decision in favor of McKenna. It turned out to be an unfortunate change for Ireland, causing a probable loss of ten or eleven points. Mr. Pollock replaced Captain Walker with much better results, beating the latter's score by seventeen points. The only member of the Irish team who made a serious break down this year was Milner, the same gentleman whose bull's eye on the wrong target last year counted as a miss, caused the loss of the match. Had he shot up to his last year's score, and had John Rigby been in the team, the ultimate victory of the Americans would have been far less marked, but, judging from the scores, none the less decisive. We, too, last year had our misfortunes, and lost nearly twenty points thereby. This year our team shot its best. Every man was in his place and doing all he knew. The result is shown in scores which do not vary nine points, the highest being 164, the lowest 156. There was no abnormal scoring. Major Fulton made more than one miss. But our lowest man of last year was our highest of this, and it may be said to the untiring efforts and self-control of General Dakin we largely owe the decisive victory of 1875. The very close shooting of the team as a body is owing to the personal control of their captain, Colonel Gildersleeve, and the effect of his exertions is plainly seen in the advance made by Yale from his practice score of 146 to his match score of 160. Colonel Gildersleeve showed in this a genuine genius for class-teaching, by attending principally to his less expert members, leaving the first-class shots to take care of themselves. As a result we have a team score that has never been approached at Wimbledon in the best years of the Elcho Shield contests, a score that beats ours of last year, till then unapproached, by thirty-three points. The best average made in England

was in 1871, when England took the shield for the second consecutive (sixth actual) time, with an average score of 150.49 points per man in a team of eight, being 84 per cent. of the possible score. The next year the percentage fell to 82, but the leading six of the eight scored 910 points, an average of 151.67 points. The American and Irish scores of 1874 both beat this, with their respective averages of 155.67 and 155.17. The beaten Irish score of 1875 shows an average score of 154.85 points per man, while the victorious American score equals 161.17 points per man out of 180.

Thus the victory is complete and decisive over the best shooting ever done at Wimbledon, being ten points per man higher, or between five and six per cent. better, than the best ever done by England, Scotland or Ireland at Wimbledon in the matches of similar length. With regard to the weapons with which the battle was fought, it confirms and strengthens the conclusions expressed by us last year, with an emphasis which there is no mistaking. It will probably kill muzzle-loaders for long range shooting as effectually as they have been already killed for short range contests. This point was nearly settled last year. The breech-loader of American manufacture was there pitted against the muzzle-loader, and came out fully its equal for accuracy. That year the two rival systems of Remington and Sharps were equally represented in the American team. This year the Remington has the preponderance, two to one. The victory this year is not only decisive over the muzzle-loaders pitted against it, but against all other muzzle-loaders of ten pounds weight ever used at any range in recorded matches. The shooting is closer, and more bull's-eyes are credited to the American breech-loader than were ever recorded in the same number of shots on any rifle range with any other weapons of the same weight. Better work might possibly be made with a twenty or thirty pound telescope rifle, fired from a rest, but with such weapons modern rifle shooting has nothing to do. It deals with strictly practical guns, such as a sharpshooter might easily carry in war without undue fatigue. Of these guns, the American breech-loader, no student king. Even the accuracy, which has been hitherto claimed for the muzzle-loader, it yields to Remington and Sharps, the two scoring forty bull's-eyes more than the Rigby gun in the same number of shots (370), a difference of nearly fifteen per cent. In regard to the two breech-loaders, either is a good gun. The two Sharps, both in able hands (Gildersleeve and Yale,) made fifty-eight bull's-eyes to sixty-six for the best two Remingtons (Fulton and Dakin,) and sixty-two for the next two (Bodine and Coleman.) As compared with the best two Rigby guns (Wilson and Pollock,) the number of bull's-eyes is one bull's-eye in favor of the lowest pair of Remingtons, six bull's-eyes in favor of the best pair, two bull's-eyes against the Sharps, which are nevertheless ahead of all the other Rigby rifles taken in pairs, one bull's-eye for the second pair (Milner and Johnson,) and nine bull's-eyes for the third pair (McKenna and Milner.)

As concerns the score and the misfortunes of the Irish, a comparison of the two years targets will show that had Milner shot his best as he did last year, making his miss a bull's-eye, had Rigby replaced McKenna, leaving the additional strength of Pollock's score to replace Walkers, the American team would still have been victorious by three points, the same as they were last year. The strength of the additions would have been only thirty-five points, and our men won by thirty-eight. It was on this calculation and with Rigby in mind that we were prompted to declare our conviction last week that the battle would be a close one, and that our men would win. We counted on the Irish team making as good a fight as it did last year. As it is our victory is complete and won on scores that leaves the American team entitled to the championship for the year. The result of the match will be to encourage finer shooting than ever, and we should not be surprised in future years to see even the present eighty-nine and a half per cent. exceeded.

The match commenced at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, June 29, the shooting on both sides at 800 yards being exceptionally fine. Only one miss was made by the Americans, coming from Colonel Bodine. Their score closed at 387. The Irish scored two misses (Milner and McKenna,) but their other shots enabled them to count 358. At this time the crowd was not great. The 900 yards shooting gave America the victory. The crowd had increased to some 30,000 people, judging from the telegrams, and were very dis orderly, cheering bull's-eyes and hooting at misses. The police force on the ground proved unable to control the disorder, and the excitement hurt the Irish far more than the Americans. At the end of the second range the scores stood 397 to 393 in favor of America; which shows that the Americans, thanks to their discipline, kept cool. From the telegram of the New York Times correspondent, it seems that the crowd actually broke through the ropes at one time and that the Americans refused to go on firing till order was restored. The gentlemanly part of the audience finally cleared the course, and after a delay of half an hour the firing proceeded. At the close of the 900 yard range an American victory was conceded. The confusion, shouting and groaning had a manifest effect on both sides at 1,000 yards, for the difference between the scores is only four points at that range, and the Irish were plainly demoralized. Their side closed with 399 points, and Fulton and Bodine had yet to shoot. The crowd broke the ropes and rushed in while Fulton was aiming. Whether from that cause or otherwise he made two misses and closed with a centre, while even the iron nerves of Bodine must have felt the strain, for he closed with two centres and an outer.

When the match was over and victory declared, the impulsive Irish crowd seems to have forgotten all its animosity except towards its own champions, for the Americans were overwhelmed with applause and cheers, while the unfortunate team opposed to them was considerably humiliated by obnoxious remarks. There is very little doubt that the bad behavior of the Irish crowd was one cause of the disastrous defeat of their own champions, who opened magnificently when the spectators were not so numerous. The results of the victory will popularize rifle shooting in the United States, and will probably give an immense impetus to the sale of breech-loading target rifles. It certainly ought to, for the breech-loader has fairly gained the day at Dollymount, and no further room is left for cavil on the subject. Even Fulton's method of loading will probably become obsolete, he having discovered that just as good scores can be made by others with a bona fide cartridge.

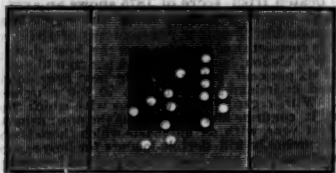
We annex hereto an analytical table of the shooting in the match. The meeting of the Irish Rifle Association continued for two more days at Dollymount, and the latest news is that Mr. Coleman of the American Team has won the Spencer Cup in a 7,000 yard match, with forty-seven out of a possible fifty in ten shots. Yale and Gildersleeve have also won prizes. On the next page will be found the diagrams showing the targets made by the international contestants at Dollymount in 1875, and at Creedmoor in 1874.

	AMERICAN TEAM.						IRISH TEAM.					
	Gildersleeve.	Dakin.	Bodine.	Fulton.	Yale.	Coleman.	Wilson.	Johnson.	Hamilton.	Pollock.	McKenna.	Milner.
Bulls-eyes, 800 yards.....	11	13	11	12	18	11	13	13	11	14	10	18
Bulls-eyes, 900 yards.....	11	10	14	12	8	10	6	9	9	9	6	7
Bulls-eyes, 1,000 yards.....	8	8	8	8	7	10	11	5	9	7	8	5
Centres, 800 yards.....	4	5	2	2	1	4	2	2	4	1	4	1
Centres, 900 yards.....	6	5	1	2	6	3	3	2	4	1	4	1
Centres, 1,000 yards.....	6	5	1	2	7	4	3	10	5	7	7	3
Outers, 800 yards.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outers, 900 yards.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Outers, 1,000 yards.....	1	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Misses, 800 yards.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Misses, 900 yards.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5
Misses, 1,000 yards.....	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
Total score.....	164	164	162	161	160	156	163	162	161	161	149	133
Percentage of possible score.....	91.11	91.11	90.00	89.44	88.88	86.66	90.55	90.00	89.44	89.44	82.77	73.33
Total Bulls-eyes.....	30	31	33	38	28	31	30	27	29	30	24	35
Total Centres.....	14	12	8	9	14	10	18	15	13	14	17	11
Total Outers.....	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total Misses.....	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	9

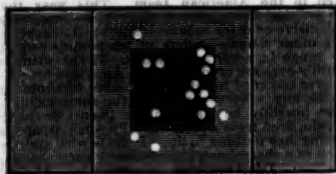
THE TARGETS.—DOLLYMOUNT, 1875.

AMERICAN TEAM.

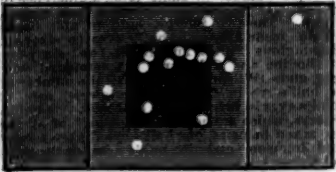
H. A. Gildersleeve—Sharps Sporting Rifle.



800 yards.....34444344444344—56

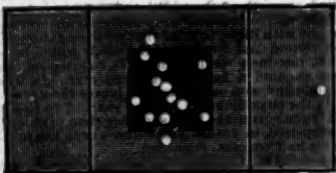


900 yards.....444444433444343—58

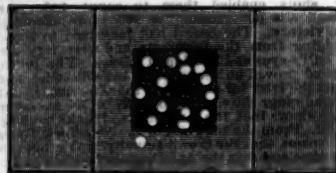


1,000 yards.....344433344334443—52

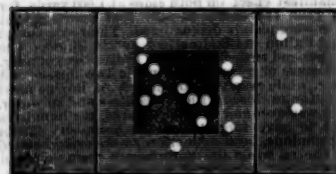
John Bodine—Remington Sporting Rifle.



800 yards.....443444043443444—53

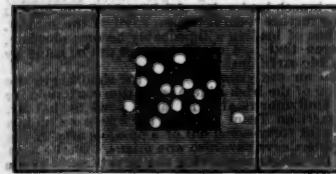


900 yards.....444444444344444—59

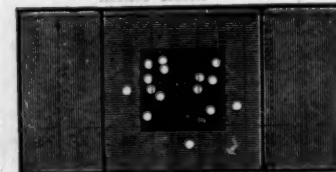


1,000 yards.....444343434422334—51

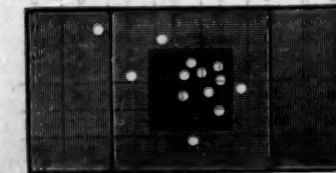
Henry Fulton—Remington Sporting Rifle.



900 yards.....344444444344444—58

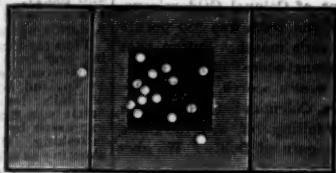


900 yards.....44443444444343—57

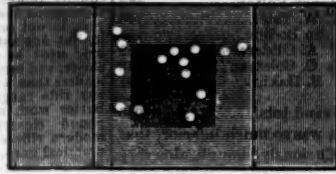


1,000 yards.....324443043443440—50

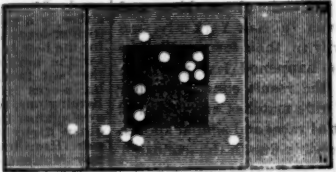
G. W. Yale—Sharps Sporting Rifle.



800 yards.....244434444444444—57

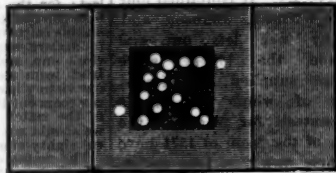


900 yards.....33443334343444—52

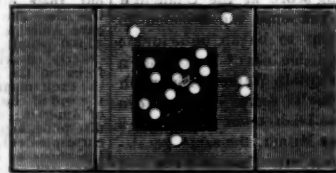


1,000 yards.....434343443332443—51

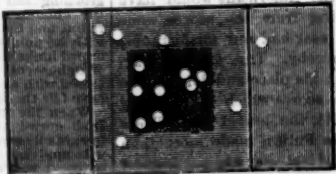
T. S. Dakin—Remington Sporting Rifle.



800 yards.....443444444344444—58

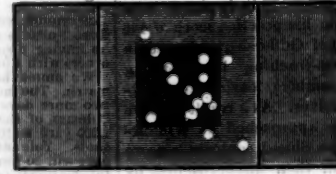


900 yards.....443433444444334—55

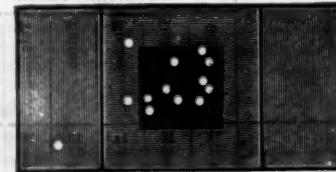


1,000 yards.....333424434432444—51

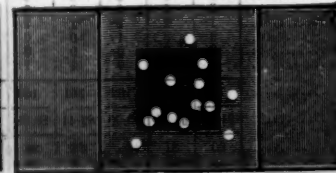
R. C. Coleman—Remington Sporting Rifle.



800 yards.....43344444444343—56

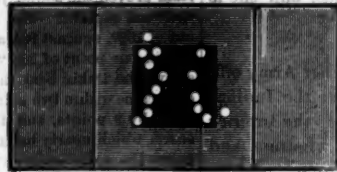


900 yards.....003344244444444—48

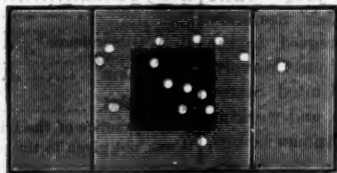


1,000 yards.....3444433440344—52

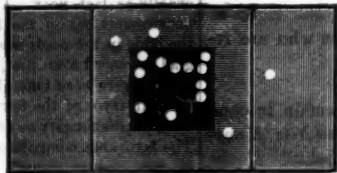
James Wilson.



800 yards.....444433444444444—58

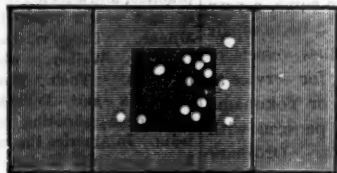


900 yards.....33424433433344—50

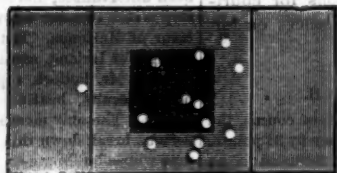


1,000 yards.....44434444444323—55

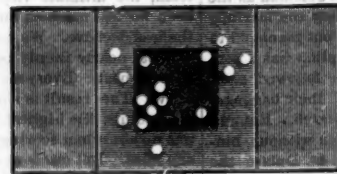
John M'Kenna.



800 yards.....0344344444344344—52

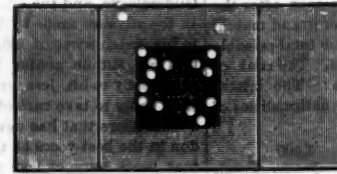


900 yards.....203344340344334—44

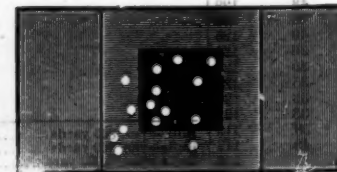


1,000 yards.....444334433343344—53

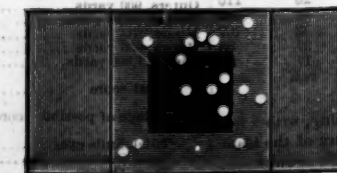
Edmond Johnson.



800 yards.....334444444444444—58



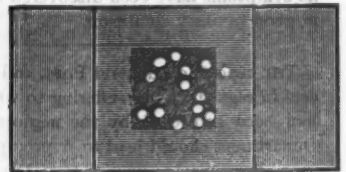
900 yards.....43444444334333—54



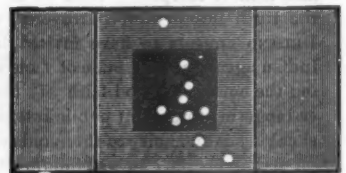
1,000 yards.....34334443333433—50

IRISH TEAM.

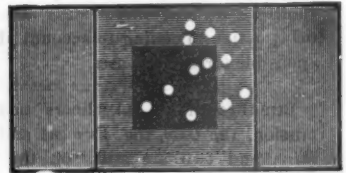
J. K. Milner.



800 yards.....044443444444444—55

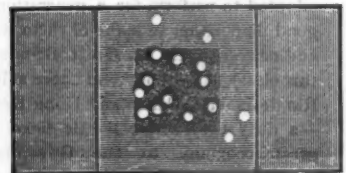


900 yards.....00444030033444—57

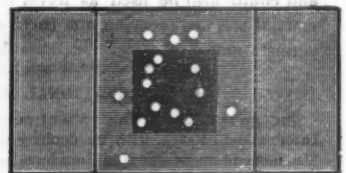


1,000 yards.....340443340304333—41

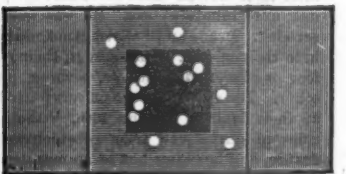
Dr. J. B. Hamilton.



800 yards.....344444443443344—56

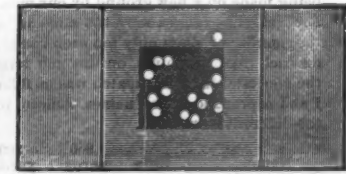


900 yards.....33343434444434—54

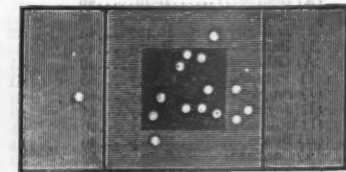


1,000 yards.....334444434334404—51

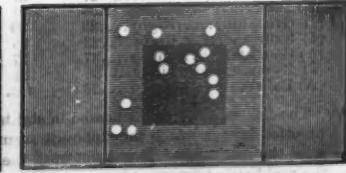
Pollock.



800 yards.....444444434444444—59



900 yards.....434443442433443—53



1,000 yards.....434344333344034—49

THE TARGETS.—CREEDMOOR, 1874.

IRISH TEAM.

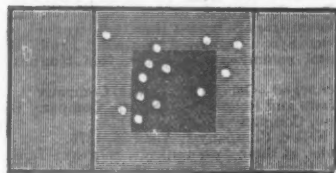
AMERICAN TEAM.

Captain P. Walker—Rigby Sporting Rifle.

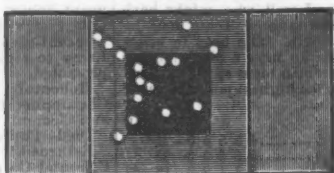
J. Wilson—Rigby Sporting Rifle.

Henry Fulton—Remington Sporting Rifle.

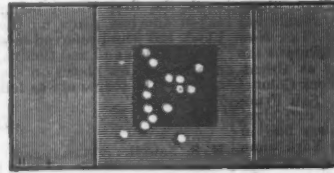
H. A. Gildersleeve—Sharps Sporting Rifle.



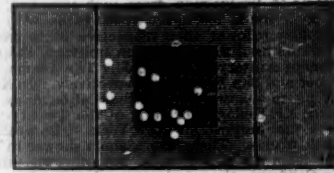
800 yards.....034840343434443-46



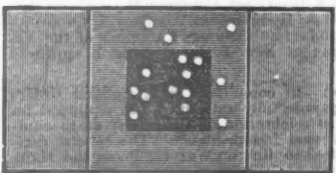
800 yards.....43433343443444-54



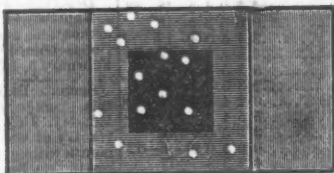
800 yards.....444441434444443-58



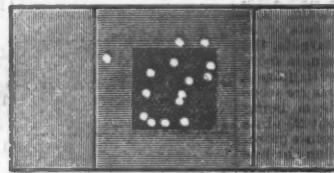
800 yards.....344434434443343-53



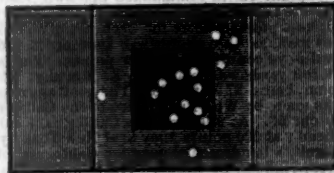
900 yards.....434434444434343-55



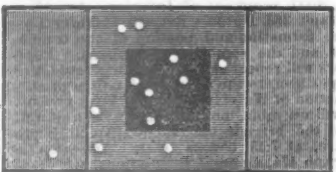
900 yards.....33433334443344-51



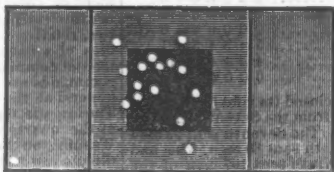
900 yards.....34443344444444-57



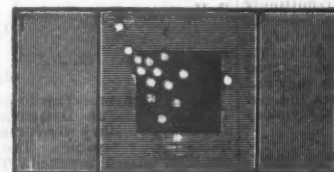
900 yards.....44344343334044-51



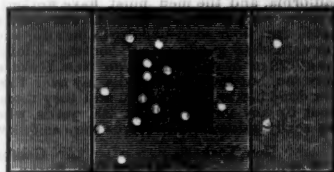
1,000 yards.....034844043333342-43



1,000 yards.....44444443443343-55



1,000 yards.....43444444444333-56



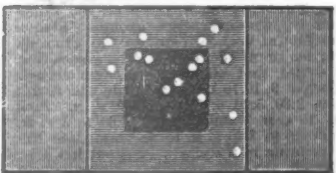
1,000 yards.....334234433434344-51

John Rigby—Rigby Sporting Rifle.

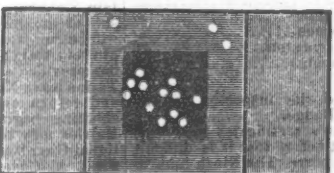
J. K. Millner—Rigby Sporting Rifle.

L. L. Hepburn—Remington Sporting Rifle.

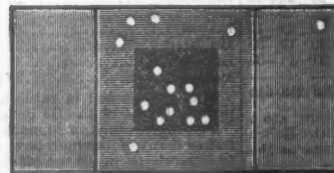
G. W. Yale—Sharps Sporting Rifle.



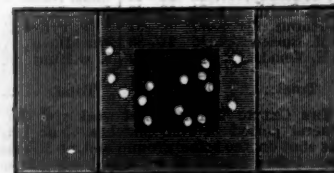
800 yards.....3334343334444-52



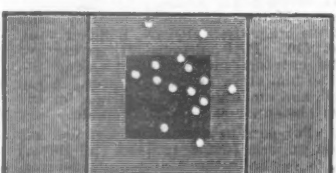
800 yards.....3433444444444-57



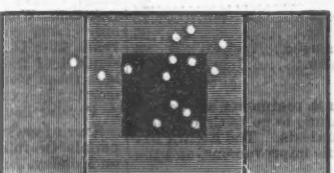
800 yards.....3344244433443-53



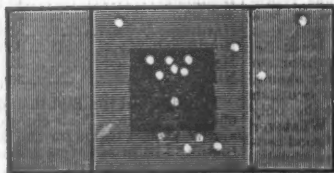
800 yards.....3334434444444-56



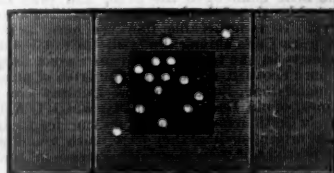
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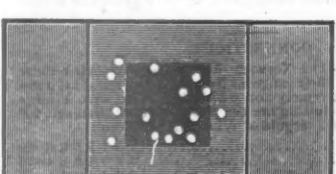
900 yards.....04344443342433-49



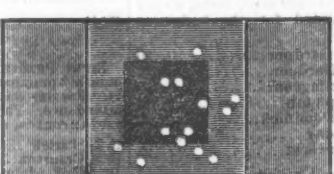
900 yards.....343424333443443-50



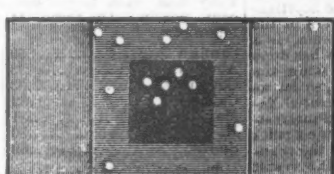
900 yards.....43444344344344-56



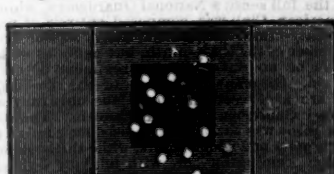
1,000 yards.....334443444443434-55



1,000 yards.....33434343033344-48



1,000 yards.....04342333343443-46



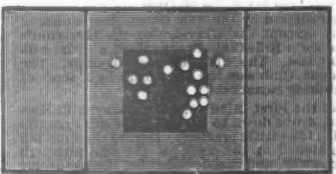
1,000 yards.....4334444403344-51

Dr. J. B. Hamilton—Rigby Sporting Rifle.

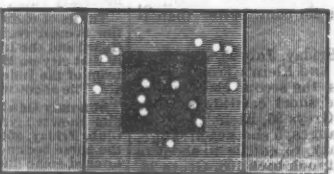
Edmund Johnson—Rigby Sporting Rifle.

John Bodine—Remington Sporting Rifle.

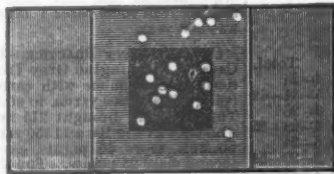
T. S. Dakin—Sharps Sporting Rifle.



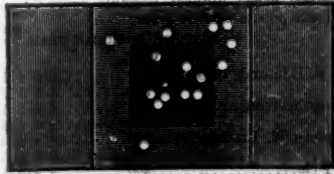
800 yards.....44444344444434-58



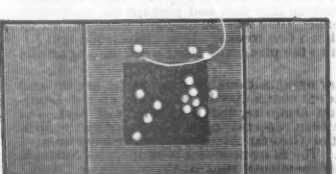
800 yards.....434233444333343-50



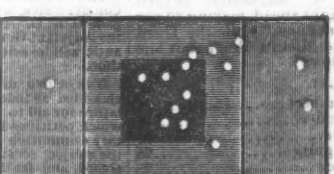
800 yards.....33344344444334-54



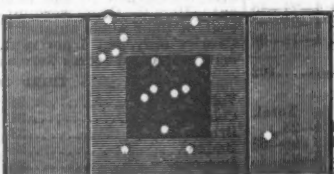
800 yards.....44433333434344-53



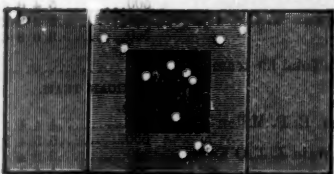
900 yards.....43394444443044-59



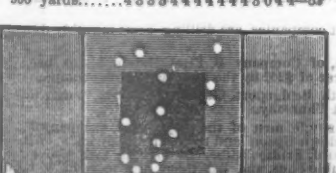
900 yards.....23232444343344-49



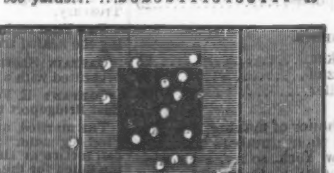
900 yards.....33434443444333-51



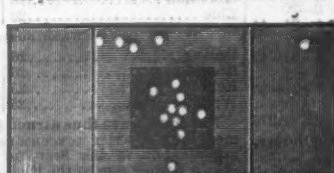
900 yards.....33403433443234-45



1,000 yards.....34333433443343-50



1,000 yards.....4344344334333-51



1,000 yards.....436363344344-52



1,000 yards.....04434403433340-41

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE INTER-STATE MATCH.—This match was contested on Saturday, June 27, by Company D, Twelfth New York, and Company E, First California. The contestants shot in teams of twelve men from each company, fourteen shots each, seven at 300, seven at 500 yards, with the regulation military rifles of their respective State troops. The New Yorkers used the Remington military, the Californians the Sharps military, both cal. 50. The teams shot at Creedmoor and San Francisco respectively. In New York Colonel Wingate was umpire for the Californians. At San Francisco Mr. Kellogg, formerly of the Twenty-third Brooklyn, was the umpire for New York. The weather was fine in both places. There was a short shower in New York when the team was at 500 yards, but otherwise the day was fine. In California the weather was clear, with a cool breeze. In New York it was very hot and sultry.

Captain Smith commanded his own team in New York. Private Campbell was captain of the California team. The highest possible score for each team was 72 points or 56 per man, as the match was shot on the old targets, the bull's-eye counting only four points. The best single score at 500 yards was made by T. Murphy, of the California team, being 27 out of 28. The best aggregate single score was made by Wm. Burke, also of the California team, being 50 out of 56. At 200 yards the Californians came out 20 points ahead; at 500 yards they beat New York by 5 points more. Result, a handsome victory for California, of which she has every right to be proud. The Summer Guard has earned the title of Champion Company of New York and California, and deserves it, for rifle practice is a new thing in California, and the men must have worked unremittingly to make such scores to-day. It was only when near the match that their scores began to pull up, and the victory is one earned by good square shooting, a total of 511 points out of 672 or 76 per cent. The New Yorkers made a good score too, but the Californians lay over the best they had ever done before by 3 points, and they themselves did not shoot by any means well at 200 yards, where the victory was really gained. The scores were as follows:

New York.		California.	
H. B. Smith.....	22 24-46	Wm. Burke.....	26 24-50
T. J. Dolan.....	19 26-45	J. Robertson.....	22 24-46
E. H. Madison.....	21 24-45	J. H. Strong.....	24 22-46
A. Wood.....	21 22-43	T. Murphy.....	18 27-45
G. A. Banta.....	22 21-43	D. Watson.....	22 22-44
J. Beattie.....	21 21-42	J. Steed.....	22 21-43
W. G. Carson.....	16 26-41	H. J. Burns.....	19 23-42
W. C. Reddy.....	20 21-41	Chas. Nash.....	20 22-42
S. B. Smith.....	21 19-40	R. A. Sarle.....	22 20-42
L. Moran.....	17 20-37	E. P. Prible.....	19 21-40
J. M. Burlew.....	15 21-36	Wm. Dove.....	20 19-39
J. H. Wood.....	20 9-29	E. O. Hunt.....	21 11-32

Total..... 235 253-488 Total..... 253 258-511

THE CELTIC MATCH.—Last week and the present are a general period of rifle matches. The Inter-State Match was shot on the same ground and at the same time as the Inter-Celtic Match, as we may fairly denominate that between the Scottish-American and Irish-American Clubs, representing the different branches of the great Celtic race. The Scot challenged the Erse, and each race was represented by six of the best shots that it possessed in New York. It is noticeable, however, here as in Ireland, that the pure Celts among the Irish do not seem to be in the majority in the team. The Scots have a larger proportion of pure Scottish names than the Irish of pure Irish names. Edmondstone, Robertson, and Lindsay are pure Scottish names, of old Border notoriety, while O'Kelly is the only purely Celtic name in the Irish-American team. Whatever their origin, such as they were, both teams were good representatives of their respective classes in American society, and the match was a very interesting one. It was made more interesting by an accident of the match. The Irish-American team were civilians or ex-soldiers, only one being in the full sense a National Guardsman, while the Scottish-American Club was composed entirely of members of the Seventy-ninth. Captain O'Kelly, of the Irish team, is a member of the Sixty-ninth, but as far as we know has done little or no duty with his regiment beyond passing the board. Sergeant W. Burton, of the Twelfth, is, so far as we are at present informed, the only fully accredited National Guardsman of the Irish team. The second interesting point was that the Irish used long range sporting rifles with peep and globe sights, while the Scots used the regulation Remington rifle with military sights. The result was a very decided victory for the Scottish-American National Guardsmen and their military rifles, more than twice as great as that achieved by the Californians over New York. The contestants were half as numerous, the number of shots and the ranges the same, the superiority in number of points as 26 to 25, the difference in per cent more than twice as heavy. We give the entire scores. They were shot on the new targets, 14 shots per man at 200 and 500 yards, highest possible score 70 points per man, and 420 points for the team:

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN TEAM.		Yards.		Total.	
W. F. Edmondstone.....	200	3 5 4 4 4 4	28		
	500	5 5 5 5 4 5	34-62		
W. Robertson.....	200	4 4 4 4 4 3	26		
	500	4 4 4 4 5 4	29-55		
Captain W. Lindsay.....	200	4 4 4 3 2 3	24		
	500	3 3 4 5 5 5	30-54		
A. Pyle.....	200	4 4 4 4 3 3	24		
	500	2 4 4 4 4 5	27-51		
D. Vannet.....	200	2 4 4 4 4 3	24		
	500	5 4 0 4 4 4	24-48		
Captain W. C. Clark.....	200	3 2 3 3 3 3	20		
	500	0 0 0 4 4 0	12-32		

Total for team..... 302

IRISH-AMERICAN TEAM.		Yards.		Total.	
Gen. E. F. Millen.....	200	4 4 4 3 2 4	25		
	500	5 5 4 5 2 4	28-53		
Captain J. J. O'Kelly.....	200	3 3 4 4 2 3	23		
	500	4 4 4 5 3 5	28-51		
W. Burton.....	200	3 3 4 3 5 4	26		
	500	4 2 5 4 5 0	25-51		
J. S. Conlin.....	200	4 0 4 3 3 3	20		
	500	4 4 4 2 3 4	24-44		
B. Burton.....	200	0 3 3 4 0 3	17		
	500	4 3 4 5 4 2	25-42		
B. A. Collins.....	200	0 0 4 3 0 3	14		
	500	5 0 4 4 2 3	21-35		

Total for team..... 276

The winners average was 72 per cent. nearly, the losers, nearly 66 per cent., a difference of 6 per cent.

THE LUTHER BADGE MATCH.—The Junior Amateur Club members, not quite up to the severe ordeals of the forty-five shot matches, console themselves with the contests

over the Luther Badge. This badge is contested at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, only five shots at each range, any rifle being used. Its possession promises to give rise to a good many interesting contests, as the gentlemen who are unequal to meet the "great guns" of Creedmoor find their consolation while the others are away in Ireland in a second class contest. It ranges the rifleman very naturally in rank, the first winner being Mr. Jewell, who might have taken the last place on the International Team had he liked, but who preferred to stay home. The next in order were Crouch and Collins, and the name of the other contestants for places on the American team appear in due order. The scores are as follows, the highest possible being 75 points:

	Yards.	Total.
H. S. Jewell.....	800.....4 5 5 5 5-24	
	900.....5 5 5 5 5-25	
	1,000.....5 4 4 3 18-67	
George Crouch.....	800.....5 5 4 4 4-22	
	900.....5 5 4 4 5-23	
	1,000.....4 5 0 4 5-18-63	
J. T. B. Collins.....	800.....0 5 5 3 5-18	
	900.....3 4 5 3 4-19	
	1,000.....4 5 5 5 5-22-59	
J. S. Lattimer.....	800.....5 3 5 4 4-21	
	900.....2 3 5 2 5-17	
	1,000.....0 2 4 3 5-14-52	
A. Anderson.....	800.....5 5 4 3 4-21	
	900.....3 3 5 0 5-16	
	1,000.....0 0 5 0 0-5-42	
A. Alford.....	800.....4 2 3 3 5-17	
	900.....3 4 2 2 3-14	
	1,000.....2 2 2 2 0-8-39	
E. Huntington.....	800.....2 2 2 2 0-6	
	900.....2 2 3 0 3-10	
	1,000.....0 0 0 0 0-0-16	
E. H. Raymond.....	800.....5 4 3 4 5-21	
	900.....4 3 4 4 0-15	
	1,000.....0 0 0 0 0-retired.	

THIRD BRIGADE.—This brigade closed its rifle practice on Thursday, June 24. Detachments from the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Infantry were present. The Seventh sent 96 men from three companies. The Eighth sent 80 men, who had hitherto missed practice. The Ninth sent 107 men of the same class. It was first practice for the Seventh. The men who qualified for the second class were 60 in the Seventh, 57 in the Eighth, and only 40 in the Ninth. The Eighth leads the percentage, being 71, the Seventh being 67, and the Ninth only 38 per cent. respectively. The "marksmen" of the Seventh after all tests, were 11 men.

Burrell.....	37	Burt.....	27
Hayden.....	35	Schenck.....	27
Linton.....	34	French.....	27
Hubbard.....	32	Carrington.....	26
Livingston.....	32	Robbins.....	25
McKenna.....	29		

The last named is captain and rifle inspector, and the present holder of the De Peyster Badge.

The Eighth took in 33 marksmen's certificates by right, but so many of the men have shot before that it is difficult to separate them till the official report. The Ninth took in 11 marksmen's badges as follows. As far as we know the names have not figured in previous scores:

Bamman.....	40	Miller.....	26
Tallman.....	36	Herts.....	25
Harding.....	33	Japha.....	25
Nordbruck.....	33	Springer.....	25
Maxey.....	32	Flynn.....	25
Kinzey.....	30		

This finished the Eighth and Ninth regiments, as regards official practice. Their clubs continue to go to Creedmoor, and will select teams for the fall contests. The Eighth has reason to be proud of its remarkable improvement, and the Ninth has done nearly as well.

On Monday, June 23, the rest of the Seventh regiment, 186 men all told, finished the practice of the Third Brigade. They took back to the second class 120 men, being 65 per cent. nearly. Of these, 14 qualified for the badge as follows:

Sanford.....	39	F. Gardner.....	30
Abrams.....	33	J. Gardner.....	30
Chauncey.....	33	Scrimgeour.....	29
Cameron.....	33	Appleton.....	28
Martine.....	31	A. Dominick.....	26
H. Dominick.....	30	Meday.....	25
Smith.....	30	Schwartz.....	25

The brigade staff and its commander closed the practice, and General Varian, Doctor Fleming and Major Wylie qualified with 26, 31 and 33 points, in the order named.

The First Brigade comes next. It will have hard work to come up to the Third, though the latter has only recently taken up shooting; but Major Wylie has worked so hard and shown so much enthusiasm that he has infected his whole brigade, and the rivalry developed by the different organizations has still further improved the shooting, making it in some cases a hundred per cent. better than it was last year.

CAVALRY RIFLE PRACTICE.—On Friday, July 25, the Third Cavalry, Washington Grey Troop, and Klein's Troop, practiced at Creedmoor with carbines, the second class ranges being 250 and 300 yards, to suit the short cartridges. The Third Cavalry brought 275 men, Greys 35, Klein Troop 36, who shot at the 100 and 150 yard ranges, 5 shots each range, possible score 50 points, necessary to entitle to shoot in second class 25 points. The Third took back 108, Greys 23, Klein 25. This percentage of second class men was, however, overturned in the number of "marksmen" turned out. Here the Greys were out of sight ahead, making 30 per cent. of their whole number "marksmen," while the Third Cavalry only had 5 per cent. and Klein's Troop not one man. The best scores were as follows:

THIRD CAVALRY.			
Volkman.....	38	Lambert.....	26
Colston.....	34	Bender.....	25
Briggs.....	33	Otis.....	25
Budke.....	28	Engelage.....	25
Doscher.....	28	Byer.....	25
Fetters.....	27	Verselage.....	25
Lievers.....	27	Hartoon.....	25
Morshon.....	26	Laporte.....	25
Ehle.....	26		

WASHINGTON GREYS.

Decker.....	26	Baker.....	25
Ross.....	26	Rozell.....	25
Kelsie.....	25	Fuller.....	25
Wilson.....	25		

The Greys have thus earned the honor of making "marksmen" of a heavier percentage of their numbers than any organization in the State of New York, so far, a circumstance largely due to the high standard of their men.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—In compliance with General Orders this command will assemble at the armory, corner of

Henry and Cranberry streets, in full-dress uniform (white trousers), on Monday, July 5, at 7 o'clock A. M., for parade and review. Field and staff mounted.

The following changes are published for the information of this command:

Promoted—First Sergeant Edmund F. Merriam, Company F, to second lieutenant, vice Mills, promoted; First Sergeant Robert A. Rae, Company A, to first lieutenant, vice Cole, resigned; Commissary Sergeant Robert B. Hughes to sergeant-major, vice Syme, promoted; Sergeant Frank B. Lacey to regimental commissary-sergeant, vice Hughes, promoted.

Honorably Discharged—Osborn H. Lewis, Company A; Christopher B. Waite and Ebenezer D. Smith, Company E, and Clement Wiese, Company F.

Died—Philip J. Keller, Company I, April 26, 1875.

Returned to ranks, at their own request, Sergeant L. S. Cole and Corporal Chas. Codet, Company I. Reduced to ranks, for disobedience of orders and wilful neglect of duty, Corporal Francis Campbell, Company E.

Deserted—John S. Donaghy, Company E.

Expelled—Albert A. Hodgkinson, Company I, for insubordination, and conduct unbecoming a member of the National Guard, State of New York. Expulsion approved February 5, 1875.

SECOND BRIGADE.—In compliance with General Orders this brigade will parade fully uniformed and equipped on Monday, July 5, in celebration of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the National Independence. The several regiments will be formed in line on Waverly Place, the right resting on Broadway, at 7:15 o'clock A. M., in the following order: Eighty-fourth regiment Infantry, Fifth regiment Infantry, Ninety-sixth regiment Infantry, Eleventh regiment of Infantry, Sixth regiment of Infantry. Attention is called to paragraph 365, Upton's Revised Infantry Tactics, relative to the formation and posting of the companies of a battalion and the seniority of captains. Regimental commanders will report as soon as their respective commands are in position, to the acting assistant adjutant-general at the junction of Waverly Place and Fifth avenue. The brigade staff will assemble, mounted and in full uniform, at the quarters of the brigade commander, No. 21 North Washington Square, at 7:15 o'clock A. M. Attention is directed to paragraph 474, General Regulations, and General Orders No. 13, series 1874, General Headquarters, and prompt compliance therewith is enjoined upon all officers affected thereby.

AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This association will hold its last series of short range matches on its temporary grounds at Mount Vernon on Monday, July 5. The present ground has been kindly loaned to the association by Captain Coburn, of the Twenty-seventh, and is on the other side of the hill from the winter practice ground. Stages will be run from the Mount Vernon depot to the grounds at every train; fare, ten or fifteen cents. The association has provided extra stages, that all may be accommodated. Trains leave New York at 9, 10:10 A. M., 12 M. and 2:20 P. M.; and return at 12:30, 2:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8:00 P. M. Pool shooting begins at 10 A. M. Matches from 1:30 to 5 P. M. Entries may be made up to 3:45 P. M. to accommodate National Guardsmen parading in the city. The matches are: First. All-Comers Match, any rifle, standing; two sighting five scoring shots; new Wimbledon targets, at 200 yards; entrance, \$1, members, 75 cents. Prizes—I. Silver fruit stand, value \$40; II. Silver flower holder, value \$25.

Second. Westchester Match, All-comers, military rifles only, same conditions otherwise. Prizes—I. Silver vase, value \$50; II. Cash \$10. Pool entrance \$1, giving five shots, half the total entrance money divided among the best three scores, no limitation as to entrances. A full meeting is expected, and the time of competition for the de Peyster Badge will be announced on the grounds.

NINTH INFANTRY.—Pursuant to orders this regiment will parade in full-dress uniform (white trousers and gloves) on Monday, July 5, to celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of our National Independence. Assembly at 7 o'clock A. M. sharp. Field and staff mounted.

Appointment—Louis Cellar, Jr., to be regimental secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—The Norwich Rifle Club held their regular monthly practice at their range in Norwich on Thursday, June 24. The day was extremely hot, which interfered with a large attendance. The following are the best scores. Distance, 300 yards; rounds, seven; targets of Wimbledon pattern:

R. N. Parsh.....	4 5 4 5 3 3-29
E. S. Cranston.....	3 4 5 4 3 4-26
Dr. W. W. Clapp.....	4 4 3 4 3 4-26
John H. Bowen.....	4 3 4 3 3 5-25
George A. Reed.....	4 3 3 3 3 4-23

During the shooting the Secretary and Treasurer of the club, Mr. John H. Young, was overcome by the intense heat and died the following day. He was a popular member of the club, and a good shot. The Franklin Rifle Club meet for monthly practice at their range in Hartford, Saturday, July 3. The new rifle Club recently organized at Waterbury has secured grounds, and the necessary bullets, targets, etc., are being erected.

TEAMS of eight were entered by the New Haven companies, of the Second regiment (except the Greys), also the Governor's Guard and the Independent Rifle Club, at a picnic of a social club in that city on Monday last. The distance was 300 yards. The team of the Independent Club won the first prize by a score of 87. The shoot was nothing remarkable.

SURGEON HAWLEY, of the First Infantry, in company with Hospital Steward Newton, drove down to the range of the Franklin Club, Friday, 25th ult., for a little practice. During the shooting the horse became frightened at the crack of the rifle, although hitched some distance away, and ran, demolishing the handsome buggy, and injuring the horse. The surgeon thinks it was the most expensive season of rifle practice he ever enjoyed.

The First Infantry, Colonel Hudson, and the Third Infantry, Colonel Ames, will encamp this fall, and perhaps the entire brigade C. N. G. The exact time will be officially promulgated by the Adjutant-General in a few weeks. It is understood that Niantic will be selected as the place, and third week in August the time.

One or two military organizations in this State known and classified as independent companies have petitioned the Legislature for aid to fit up armories, and in payment of rent, etc., which petitions have been reported upon adversely by the Military Committee of the General Assembly. They have treated the subject sensibly. The State proposes to support its National Guard, and let the Independents support themselves or "bust" in the attempt. No aid from the military fund should be granted except to the C. N. G., which can and does use every cent of it to good advantage. "No Independents need apply" to our State Treasury.

The First regiment companies are drilling semi-monthly during the heated term.

Captain Sherman, of Company B, First Hartford, has been presented with a purse of \$300 by the members of that company.

Company E, Fourth Bridgeport, Captain Goodwin, picnic at East Bridgeport next Thursday.

The married and single men of the City Guard, Company F, First regiment, laid down upon and took up Chadwick's base ball tactics at Hartford, Friday, 25th. The single men proved too much for the double ones, and led them by a score of 30 to 18.

Company A (Germania Guard), First Infantry, make their annual excursion to Fenwick July 19.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE BOSTON REVIEW.—Our account last week of the Boston review was much briefer than we had intended it to be. In consequence of an unfortunate delay in the Post-office of the regular account from our Massachusetts correspondent. The account of the procession and the subsequent doings reached us, but the most important despatch of all was detained till after we had gone to press, owing to a mistake at the Boston Post-office. Our Massachusetts correspondent has earned such a reputation for sound and truthful criticism, and his account is so careful, that we print it this week, for the information of those who wish to know exactly how the militia behaved. Our last week's account was printed from the hasty account of an officer of another Eastern State, and the comparison of views from two disinterested observers cannot fail to be of interest, treating of the great National Guard event of 1875.—Ed.

Soon after 10 o'clock Governor Gaston and staff, together with the Legislators and invited guests of the State, took position upon the platform which had been erected upon the side walls in front of the gates. Upon the Governor appearing, the First Corps of Cadets, who constituted his body guard, and who were drawn up in line on the opposite side of the street, presented arms, which was properly acknowledged by the Governor. A few minutes later General Sherman made his appearance, and was received with cheers by the cadets and spectators. Immediately the squad of mounted police, which headed the column, was seen approaching, and immediately in the rear of them the Second Corps of Cadets, Lieutenant-Colonel Browne commanding, escorted Major-General B. F. Butler, commanding division M. V. M. The cadets looked finely, their uniform being quite handsome, consisting of a scarlet coat with blue trimmings, blue trousers and black cross-belts. They marched in good order, and made an excellent appearance. After passing, they took position in double rank on the left of the First Corps. Next came General Butler, who, after passing, took position with his staff near the reviewing officer. The Second Brigade, having won the toss, held the right of the line, with Brigadier-General Geo. H. Pierson in command, who passed with a staff of seven. Following them was the Third Brigade, which were out for the first time in their new uniform, consisting of dark blue coat and trousers with buff trimmings, white cross belts with letter of company in the centre, and a variety of helmet with a cloud of red horse hair hanging from the comb, and a large red and white plume on one side, which presented a very excruciating appearance for an infantry organization, it being more suitable for the artillery or cavalry service. The regiment passed in platoons of twelve files front. The marching and alignments were generally good, but very few of the line officers saluted when passing the reviewing officer. Next came the Sixth, Colonel Beal commanding, four staff. The Sixth also passed in platoons, with about eleven files front. Their uniform consists of dark blue coats and trousers with light blue and gilt trimmings, black cap with blue and white plume. In this command we noticed many of the shoulder straps of the men were unfastened, which made the men look badly whenever it occurred. The men were unsteady, the alignments not up to the mark, the salutes poor, and the regiment did not take the double time after passing. The Fifth, Colonel Trull commanding, with three staff, was the last infantry organization in this brigade, marching past in platoons of twelve files front. The uniform of this regiment was dark blue coat and trousers, light blue trousers with red and gold trimmings, black astrachan hat with red and white plume. The men were steady, ranks well closed, and alignments well kept. Immediately following the Fifth came the Second Battalion of Light Artillery, Major Merrill commanding, with two staff. The battery passed in column of sections; the men appeared well, but many were unsteady, and the alignments were poor, some being as much as five feet in the rear of the piece on the right. Their uniform was the United States Regulation. Company F, Unattached Cavalry, brought up the rear of this brigade; passing in column of fours they did well, but many showed an inclination to see what the reviewing officer was doing. Uniform, U. S. Regulation. Here quite a gap intervened between the left of the Second Brigade and the right of the First. What the latter, however, made its appearance it was quite warmly applauded. Brigadier-General J. J. Burrill was in command, and at the proper distance from the reviewing officer, made, together with his staff, the handsomest salute of the day, every member of his staff coming down at the same time, and returning equally as well. In this brigade the right of the line was held by the Ninth regiment, Colonel Kinnear commanding. Their uniform is very showy, consisting of a scarlet coat with buff trimmings, buff trousers, dark blue cap trimmed with red and gold, and green plume. The Ninth made a fine appearance marching past in platoons, but unfortunately were very poorly equalized, running all the way from eight to twelve files front, and in several instances the ranks were not well closed. Apart from this, and the fact that one of the officers dropped his sword, and was obliged to dismount in order to retrieve it, the command, in fact, everything went well. The marching was excellent, distances between the companies well kept, and the men as steady as veterans. The Third regiment, Colonel Davol commanding, came next, with twenty-two platoons of twelve files each. Their uniforms are dark blue, very handsomely trimmed with scarlet and gold, dark blue cap with scarlet plume. The regiment did well considering the few chances which it has for drill, the company being so scattered over the State that the only time when the companies meet is at the May inspection and at the yearly encampment. In a few companies the marching was good, but the great majority were very unsteady, and in the rear ranks there were many blank files, and in some platoons there were but three or four men in the rear rank at all; the alignments as a general thing were poor. If this command put itself in as good a condition of drill as the best of other organizations. The First regiment, Colonel Wilson commanding, came next, passing in platoons of about twelve files front. Their uniform, except the hat, is similar to that of the New York Seventh, consisting of grey coat and trousers trimmed with black, white cross belts with the company letter in the centre, black bearskin hats with a gold tassels. The regiment was steady, but the company would, having apparently many of its old members with it. The same trouble in the rear ranks of the platoons existed as in the Third regiment, the ranks being very bare of men in many instances, and with hardly an exception were not kept closed; the men were somewhat unsteady, but marched very well, in fact much better than we have witnessed at any of their drills which we have attended; the alignments were fair, but the drill was made a very poor salute, he being uncertain whether he should salute or not, but finally saluted directly opposite the reviewing officer, and altogether incorrect. Next came the Second Battalion (colored), Major Gaul commanding. The gallant major was received with applause as he passed, especially by the ladies, with whom he is a great favorite. The platoons were unequalized. Company B was rather unsteady, but A did finely, being as well up as any of the organizations passing. The Fourth Battalion, Major Wellington commanding, brought up the rear of the infantry organizations. Their appearance was very fine, the platoons having a front of twelve files; their marching was excellent, distances well kept, the men steady, alignments excellent, and the ranks well closed; but a very serious error occurred which marred the appearance of the battalion, and which caused some of the salutes to be made rather loose; the companies were not brought to carry until within twenty feet of the reviewing officer. Apart from this mistake, the battalion was as well up in their duties as any other, and the Ninth must divide with them the honors of the day as being the two best drilled organizations in the M. V. M. Immediately following the Fourth came the First Battalion of Light Artillery, Captain Baxter commanding, with a staff of four. Something better than the drill with the batteries, for the third piece of Battery B had hardly arrived opposite the reviewing officer when it formed column of sections; and the same movement was executed by Battery A, which passed on the jump, affording only a momentary glimpse of the battery. This is hardly proper for a review, and subjected the battalion to considerable criticism by many of the military gentlemen present. The First Battalion of Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Roberts commanding, with a staff of four, brought up the rear of the First Brigade. Their uniform is like that of Company F. They passed in platoons of eight files. The cavalry seemed to have trouble as well as the artillery. Five platoons of Company C saluted as they passed; nearly all the men in Company D looked towards the reviewing officer, and two sergeants in Company B saluted as that company passed. Company A did not take part in the review, it acting as escort to the guests of

the Commonwealth. From appearances some one needs to study upon before the next review takes place, if we should judge by what we witnessed of the cavalry on the 17th. All were inaccessible disorders, and gave the battalion a decidedly poor appearance. Some time elapsed before the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Robert H. Chamberlain commanding, made its appearance. In this brigade the Second regiment, Colonel Parsons commanding, had the right of the line, marching past in platoons which were very poorly equalized; the marching was very good, and the alignments well kept, but the men were unsteady, and the ranks not well closed; some of the officers saluting poorly. Next came the Tenth regiment, Colonel Denau, which also passed in platoons, but like the Tenth was poorly equalized, with the exception of one or two companies, who seemed to be slightly better up in the drill than the others. The passage was only fair, the men as a general thing being unsteady, the alignments poor, and the regiment badly out of step, and as they passed our position part were guiding to the right and part to the left. Allowance must be made for this regiment, as for the Second and Third, as neither of them have opportunities for battalion practice. The last organization in the brigade, and that which brought up the rear of the Massachusetts militia, was the Fifth Battery, Captain Rice commanding. The men were out in their new uniforms, which are the same as the other artillery companies; they passed in column of sections, and they were attended to; the result was the finest passage of the day. The Seventh must have felt as they passed the New York State which they had left behind them an impression in the old Bay State which will soon be forgotten. Following the Seventh came the First Pennsylvania, who have for a uniform a dark blue coat, light blue pants, with white and gold trimmings, white cross belts with number of regiment in centre, black cap with pom-pom. The men were in heavy marching order, knapsacks strapped across their backs, and marching in company front, with ten commands of sixteen files each. The men presented an excellent appearance, their marching being fine, the alignments faultless, and distances well kept, except the rear ranks, which marched much too close to the men in front of them, the chins of those in the rear rank touching the knapsacks of the front rank men; there was also considerable talking in the ranks, and the men were not as steady as the Seventh New York. Ninth, or Fourth Massachusetts. The Second Pennsylvania followed immediately after the First, with ten commands of about eighteen files front, but did not pass as creditably as either of their predecessors. Their uniform consisted of grey coats trimmed with black and gold, white pants, white cross belts with figure 2 on the plate in the centre, black cap with pom-pom. The men were in heavy marching order, and the alignments not up to the mark, and with the exception of the commander, his staff, and one line officer, the officers did not salute. The marching was very good, and the distances fairly kept. The Second bore their battle flags, which they carried in the late war, and the sight of the tattered Stars and Stripes raised the enthusiasm of the spectators to the highest pitch. The State Fencibles of Philadelphia, Captain Ryan commanding, with a staff of seven brought up the rear of the Second Brigade, marching in platoons of sixteen files front. They made a fine appearance, marching well and keeping good alignments; their uniform was dark blue faced with gold, and bear skin hats. The Washington Greys of Philadelphia, Captain Brough commanding, passed in two platoons of nine files front. Their alignments were excellent, and the marching good. Their uniform was dark blue, with buff trimmings, buff trousers, buff astrachan hat with buff plume. Next came Company B, Fourth Battalion, National Guard of Philadelphia (colored), with sixteen files, and making an excellent appearance in white and blue, with gold trimmings. Company B was followed by the Washington Light Infantry of Washington, D. C., Captain Moore commanding, with twelve files front. Their appearance was fine, the marching being good, and the alignments steady. Next came the First Light Infantry regiment of Philadelphia, Colonel R. I. Colonel Goddard commanding, accompanied by the American band. They marched by with ten commands of twelve files front. Their uniform was quite showy, consisting of a scarlet coat with white trimmings, light blue pants, white cross belts, and black bearskin hats. Their appearance was in every way worthy of the State they represented; their marching being of the highest order, the alignments good, and the ranks well closed. The Meagher Guards of the same city followed with twenty files front, and they also did finely. Following the Meagher's came the Hillier and Sarfield Guards of Connecticut, the two crack companies of that State. Both passed in platoons, single rank, with sixteen files front; they made an excellent appearance. The uniform of the former was a blue coat, white pants, white cross belts, black cap with red and white plume. That of the latter consisted of a grey coat with black and gold trimmings, white pants, white cross belts, black cap, white plume topped with blue. If we are to take the Hillier's and Sarfield's as a specimen of the Connecticut troops, we cannot but congratulate the State upon having so fine a National Guard. And last, but not least, came the Fifth Maryland, Colonel Jenkins commanding, with ten commands of twelve files front. They were disappointed in not being able to compare the First with the Seventh New York. Unfortunately, however, for the former, owing to the blockading of the troops ahead of them (the Second Brigade, M. V. M., not closing in column of mass,) they were obliged to halt immediately opposite the reviewing officer, and were brought to an order. Their uniform was like that of the Seventh, with the exception of the trimmings, which are slightly different.

MILITARY matters are unusually quiet at present, owing probably to the desire of the militia to have a little rest after their tramp of the 17th; at any rate no drills have taken place, and from what we can learn, none are likely to (with the exception of the Ninth, who are to hold an elementary drill at Nahant in a few days) until the yearly encampment in August next, whose dates are determined upon as follows: First Corps of Cadets at Nahant July 30; First Brigade at the State camp grounds South Framingham August 3; Second Corps of Cadets at Magnolia August 10; Second Brigade August 17, and Third Brigade August 31, both at South Framingham.

CONSIDERABLE curiosity has been manifested lately concerning the appointment of the extra aide upon the First Brigade staff. It has at last been satisfied by the appointment of Second Lieutenant Edward G. Stevens, of Company A (Tigers), Fourth Battalion. Captain Stevens is a graduate of West Point, and has served a little more than a year in the Fifth U. S. Cavalry. He is well fitted by education for the position, and General Burrill is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of so excellent an officer to his military staff.

THE annual parade of the School regiment took place on Saturday, the 26th inst., the boys being reviewed by Governor Gaston and Mayor Cobb. They turned out about 600 strong, and presented an excellent appearance.

CHANGES.—The following are the changes registered at the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending Saturday, June 19, 1875:

Conditional Commissions.—First regiment, Second Lieutenant William H. Hawley. Ninth regiment, First Lieutenant David D. Desmond; Second Lieutenant James H. Nugent; Captain Dennis F. O'Sullivan.

Full Commissions.—Fifth regiment, Second Lieutenant Winfield T. Chace.

Appointments.—Third Brigade, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Winlaw S. Lincoln. Second Battery Light Artillery, Surgeon, David Dane.

Resigned and Discharged.—Eighth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Benj. F. Goddard. Ninth regiment, First Lieutenant Michael J. Mahoney.

FITZHUGH LEE'S OPINION.

WHAT General Fitzhugh Lee thought of his reception at the Bunker Hill Centennial in Boston is shown by his speech at the reception given to the Norfolk Blues on their return home. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NORFOLK, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I come forward, in response to your calls, to thank you for this very flattering reception. I went to Boston as guest of your own "Artillery Blues," not because I expected to have a pleasant trip and a good time, but I hope for a higher, holier purpose—for the good of our State, our people, and all sections of a common country. Oh! how I wish I had time to tell you of the reception accorded to us by those people of Boston—of the enthusiastic crowds that greeted us upon every occasion—how the streets were lined with people pouring out their welcomes to us and bidding us welcome, thrice welcome. I wish I could stop with you long enough to give you some of the many interesting incidents of our trip. How a sightless soldier told me, "General, your boys put my eyes out, but I am glad to see you here in our midst;" how an aged gentleman, grasping both my hands in his, said, "General, I lost two sons in the war—the only two I had—but for public considerations and for the nation's good, I am glad to see you and your people here at this time." How my hand was shaken by people whose overflowing hearts prevented a single word of utterance. Do you know what all that means? It means that at that end of the line precisely what the outpouring of your people at this end of the line to meet us on our return means, viz.: That the people of this country have taken this matter of reconstruction out of the hands of the politicians; that the crust which separated them has been broken at last, and the men of the North and South are at last allowed to see each other face to face. You, people of Norfolk, have no right to be ashamed of your delegates to Boston. Their bearing, on and off duty, deserves the highest praise, and you come back to your wives and sweethearts, conscious of having performed your whole duty as representatives of your city. This splendid welcome of yours here shows most conclusively that Virginia responds to the hospitality shown her sons in Massachusetts, and that we are indeed upon the threshold of a new century. I know you will excuse further remarks just now, for I am very tired, though very glad to see you all.

Apropos of this the *Troy Times* says:

Think of Fitzhugh Lee of the ex-rebel army marching under the orders of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler of the Federal Army! It surpasses comprehension. We read that Lee was cheered everywhere, but nowhere do we read that Butler was a recipient of a single "rah." And this in brave and loyal old Boston! The queer association of these men must have brought up some remarkable memories to the mind of Lee. Kilpatrick, in one of his dashing raids around the rebel army, captured the Southern cavalryman, and he was sent with other officers for confinement in Fortress Monroe. General Dix, who was in command at the fort, allowed him the liberty of the post. When Butler came to succeed Dix, at the very first evening parade of the garrison, he observed Lee in his Confederate uniform, standing among a group of officers, a careless spectator of the pageant. "Who is that rebel?" asked Butler of one of his staff. "General Fitzhugh Lee," was the reply. "And why is he allowed his liberty? Confine him at once to his quarters, and keep him there until he is exchanged." And Lee went to his casemate and stayed there.

FIFTY thousand dollars was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1873, for a military telegraph from San Diego, Cal., via Fort Yuma and Maricopa Wells to Prescott and Tucson, Arizona, which amount was expended by the Quartermaster's Department, and the line worked by civilian operators. By act of March 3, 1875, Congress appropriated \$30,000 to "construct a telegraph line from Fort Marcy (Santa Fe), N. M., via Fort Bayard, N. M., to Camp Grant, Arizona Territory," to be under the direction of the chief signal officer of the Army. Under authority of these acts it is proposed to, by the labor of troops, directed to run a line from San Diego, Southern California, to Santa Fe, N. M., and we understand that Major-General Pope has already given orders to commence the work of felling trees needed for wire-supports, and work will be commenced at Santa Fe, running southward and westward, so soon as the necessary reconnaissance has been completed and the route of the line definitely determined upon.

A RECENT despatch from Washington says: A telegram has been received from Hon. Abram Comingo, of Missouri, accepting the appointment as one of the commissioners to treat with the Sioux. General Terry has been selected on the part of the Army. Bishop Haven has been tendered an appointment, but he has not yet signified his acceptance. Senator Allison and Rev. S. D. Hinman having accepted there is only one more commissioner to be appointed.

In a communication addressed to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, through Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California, Washington, May 13, 1875, the Secretary of War most decidedly disapproves the detail of chaplains as members of courts-martial.

GENERAL F. P. Blair continues to improve in health, and goes out driving quite frequently. The transfusion of blood has been discontinued for the present, and will not be resumed so long as the improvement is steady.

Mrs. McClellan, who is now in Paris with her husband, General McClellan, is in very delicate health,

THE COLOR OF HORSES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Field* differs from the correspondent of the *Broad Arrow*, whose letter we published last week on this subject. He writes: A remark of Lord Calthorpe, written in a letter which appeared in the *London Times* a short while ago, deserves, I think, some ventilation. He mentioned the color of a good color; and the question that arises is, what is a good color? The most prevailing color in England is certainly bay; why this arises I am unable to say. We must, therefore, believe that the best horses are bays, without proof. Some time after the Peninsular war it was customary to have the troops of a cavalry regiment in colors; but the bay troops so far exceeded all the other troops, and such difficulty existed in supplying the other troops, that the distinctive colors of troops were abolished throughout the army, and only two regiments, the Queen's Bays and the Scots Greys, were allowed to retain a distinctive color. It was attempted to retain the Seventh Dragoon Guards as the "Black Horse," but that utterly failed. Since then, in the days of the Crimean war, we have had the gray and chestnut troops of horse artillery. I do not allude to the black troopers of the household regiments, as they are so well known to the world at large, and are bred, chiefly in Lincolnshire, especially for the purpose. The French are very fond of bays, but then they must not have a single white hair. The Cleveland bays are well known. They supplied the whole of the carriage horses of the nobility and leading gentry of the last generation. They were slow, tall, but carried themselves well. The dams were the carriage horses of Cleveland, a portion of North Yorkshire, and were crossed with the thoroughbred. If the produce was heavy, after the dam, it reverted to her state in the plow; if it took after the sire, it was promoted to the hunting-field, where they were wonderful "loopers." The intermediate stage made the carriage horse. The breed is now totally extinct. The late Emperor of the French had a great fancy for these Cleveland bays, and finally drained the district of the few left.

The chestnut is the favorite color of the Arabs. It is much liked by the Irish, and of course we all remember the best horse on record (Eclipse) was a chestnut; but it must be allowed that chestnuts are more subject to infirmities of temper and constitution, especially in regard to their eyes, than bays. The grays are generally underbred. "Ces terribles gris," as Napoleon called them, however, did good service at Waterloo. I do not remember a gray ever winning the Derby or a "big race;" nor did I ever see a good English gray in the hunting-field, though, singular to say, some of the best hunters in Ireland have been grays. Grays do fairly in harness, and I consider a chestnut and a gray the prettiest match of any. To blacks there are the same objections as to chestnuts—infirmary of temper and constitution. They are more liable to contracted feet and navicular than other colors, and the most vicious horse I ever saw was a black, and that was in the army. They are generally underbred, for I never remember seeing a black race-horse. Pray do not confound blacks with black-browns, of which latter color was old Voltigeur; and there is a stallion now in Tipperary, Blue Peter, getting some of the finest hunting stock I ever saw. Blacks are very good for agricultural purposes, and on all large farms nowadays in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire black horses are alone used. My favorite color is dapple-brown—such a color as the Flying Dutchman was, and old McOrville, who got the best hunters in England, and Slinge, who did a like good office for "ould Ireland." In Dresden I saw some beautiful dapple-browns, short-legged, with good action, admirably adapted for mail phaetons. They had also some splendid chestnut cart-horses, with no hair about their legs. There is a stud farm at Mauriceberg, six miles from Dresden. Composite-colored horses, as piebalds, black and white, skewbalds, chestnut and white and graybalds (two shades of gray) are always soft horses, and only fit for Lady Scattercart or retired theatrical ladies; nevertheless, I remember one skewbald cob, a good-bottomed nag and a good fencer; and in Conmemara you may meet with dens, good animals over an intricate country. Composite-colors are "loud," and consequently vulgar. Let us taboo them from our category. The editor of the *Field* adds: Gustavus (gray) won the Derby in 1821, and Chanticleer was a good race-horse; we have only to point to Grimaldi and Peter Simple in the early days of steeple-chasing, as magnificent hunters of that color; also to Saunterer as a first-class black race-horse.

It is announced, says the *London and China Telegraph*, that a French naval station is about to be established in Tonking. It is to consist of gunboats sent from Saigon and manned by the naval divisions of Cochinchina. This flotilla is to be commanded by a frigate captain, under the authority of the Governor of Cochinchina.

The 81-ton gun in course of manufacture at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is rapidly approaching completion. The bore is being rifled at the boring mills in the department, and the only other process required to finish the gun in the rough is the shrinking off of the trunnion ring. Considering that the 81-ton gun is more than twice the size of any other gun yet made at Woolwich, and that most of the machinery by which it has been produced was never intended for such gigantic operations, it is worthy of remark that the work has been performed without the slightest hitch or accident to the gun. The face of the new 40 ton hammer was fractured in welding together the breech coils, but this was soon remedied by substituting another face piece made in the department.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A RUSSIAN official commission appointed to consider the reformation of Sebastopol as a war harbor has, after prosecuting its inquiries for two years, decided that the south harbor alone will suffice for naval purposes.

THE Emperor of Austria has granted the Arctic explorer, Lieutenant Payer, the sum of 4,000 florins out of his privy purse for expenses connected with the publication of his narrative of the Austrian Arctic Expedition. The Emperor has also accepted the dedication of the book.

THE Norwegian government have decided to send out next year a scientific expedition to the North Atlantic Ocean, between Norway, Faroe, Iceland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen, the object being the same as that of the English *Challenger* Expedition, and the time to be spent at the work is fixed for three years. The commander of this expedition will be Captain Carr Wile, of the Royal Norwegian navy, who is at present in England, for the purpose of gathering information as to the work done by the *Challenger*. Captain Wile has for the last five years had the command of the Norwegian survey-ship *Professor Hanstein*, and is well qualified for the work to which he has been appointed.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Nord* writes that the Berlin journals express only in a mild form the reflections of the German public on the hardly disguised hostility of the English Conservatives. This latent hostility will perhaps one day lead to consequences, the correspondent says, of which the English do not think at present. Since England has ranged herself, if not among the actual, at least among the possible adversaries of the German Empire, a very pronounced movement has been produced in Germany in favor of a policy tending to exclude her definitively and irrevocably from the concert of the Continental Powers.

THE *London Lancet*, in reproducing a brief description of the *Devastation's* ventilating arrangements, taken from *Naval Science* of April, 1873, says: "This quotation, taken from the best authority on scientific questions in ship construction, endorses the principle that we have always maintained, and shows that the remarks made two years ago as to the inefficiency of ventilation on board this ship are true to the letter. When will 'My Lords' see the wisdom of attaching to the Construction Department at Whitehall a medical officer, competent, when the lines of ships are being drawn, to advise as to the proper means of making our men-of-war fit to live in, as well as fit to fight?"

THE distress signal invented by Mr. Nathaniel J. Holmes was lately exhibited on the Thames in front of the House of Commons. It is composed of purely chemical substances. Chalk and phosphorus are the materials worked up in its composition; on contact with water the chalk is dissolved and phosphuretted hydrogen evolved, which bursts into an intensely brilliant white flame when combined with the oxygen of the atmosphere. This substance, though emitting such a dazzling glare, is little susceptible to heat, is not affected by friction or concussion, contains no explosive compound, and, consequently, can be stored on board ship without danger. When set afloat and cast on the water it keeps blazing for a period of from thirty to forty minutes, and the heavier the sea and the more boisterous the wind the more powerful the warning flame. The President of the Board of Trade seemed well satisfied with the efficiency of the signal.

THE New Zealand government has ordered the apparatus, lanterns, etc., for six new light-houses to be erected at the following points: 1. The Brothers in Cook Strait; 2. Puysegur Point, near Preservation Inlet, at the south-west end of the South Island; 3. Centre Island in Foreaux Strait; 4. Cape Maria Van Diemen, at the north of the North Island; 5. Moko hinau Island at the northern entrance to the Hawaki Gulf; 6. Portland Island off the Mahia Peninsula. The lighting apparatus and lanterns are not expected to arrive in New Zealand until the autumn of 1876, and in the mean time certain preliminary works are being proceeded with. The New Zealand government has received the lanterns for Cape Foulwind and Tory Channel light-houses; as it has been determined to erect a light-house on the Brothers, the lantern and apparatus for Tory Channel will no longer be required for that place, but will be available for some other locality.

THE work of repair to the Brazilian ironclad turret ship *Independencia*, now lying in the Royal dockyard at Woolwich at the cost of her builders, Messrs. Dudgeon and Sons, of Cubitt Town, has, after a rather long delay, been resumed. She has been thoroughly examined by the Admiralty surveyors, and it is understood that, in accordance with their recommendations, a section of the ship is to be cut away amidships, where the damage lies, and that portion rebuilt, by which course it is expected that the ship will be set up as strong as she was before her unfortunate mishap on the launching way. A great number of workmen have been set to work upon her, and the repairs will probably occupy twelve months. Most of the 9in. armor plates around her side have been removed in order to facilitate the work; but the keel of the vessel, which is uninjured, will not be touched.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS has read a paper to the Academy of Sciences on the best means of improving the condition of French ports. M. de Lesseps referred to a speech recently delivered upon the subject by M. Alexandre Lavalley, president of the French Society of Civil Engineers, at a sitting of that learned body. M. Lavalley stated, in his address, that the ports of France being all situated upon sandy coasts alternating with shingle, and at the mouths of rivers which were constantly depositing fresh matter at their deltas, were fast becoming unfit for the reception of modern steamers, which had increased in size, length, and draught, in order to lower the rates of passage across the Atlantic; and the question therefore presented itself to his mind whether it would be more advisable to create new flushing sluices, or to have recourse to dredging on a larger scale than at present. M. de Lesseps expressed his approval of the latter course.

IN recently addressing the Academy of Sciences, M. de Lesseps stated that Port Said opened on a sandy beach and was protected by two jetties. Its only advantage over French ports was that along the coast of the Gulf of Pelusius, the sea currents were all directed from W. to E., under the impulse of the Mediterranean coast stream and that of the dominant winds, so that the western jetty had been made longer and stronger than the eastern one. It had been foreseen that part of the sand accumulated between the jetty and the shore, must after a certain time slide along the former, then turn into the mouth, and so obstruct the channel. This had now taken place, and having had to choose between lengthening out the jetty and dredging, the engineers of the company had decided on the latter course. A powerful dredger had been purchased in 1873 at a cost of £28,000; and since September, 1873, this dredger had been at work in the open sea, on the sides, and at the mouth of the channel, which had been deepened considerably. The dredging would have to be renewed every year, but the cost of the work had turned out to be much less than was expected. In six months from 100,000 to 150,000 cubic metres of sand could be got out, and the cost would not exceed £8,000.

A NUMBER of gentlemen connected with shipping interests were present lately on board the steam-tug *Renown*, off Greenhithe, for the purpose of witnessing experiments demonstrative of the capabilities of the pyroleter, or fire destroyer, patented by Messrs. Harris and Paton, of Glasgow. A barge of between forty and fifty tons burden was fitted up for the occasion so as to form a hold 30 feet long by 8 feet wide, and about 10 feet deep, lined with sheet iron, and covered at the top by extemporised hatchways, which, however, were far from being air-tight, and consequently to that extent unfavorable to the success of the experiments. Along the entire length and width of the hold cotton waste, shavings, and small wood saturated with oil and naphtha, were placed to the depth of about two feet, and ignited on a given signal, within two minutes of which dense volumes of flame and smoke issued from the open hatchways. The hatchways were then battened down and the apparatus being set to work, the flames were completely extinguished within four minutes. The pyroleter, by means of which this result was effected, is a small pump, which draws from tubs placed on each side of it simultaneous supplies of muriatic acid and a solution of bicarbonate of soda and water. Both mixtures then meet in a generator, and instantaneously pass into a separator, whence dry carbonic acid gas is evolved, and passes through fixed pipes to the *leaves* of the fire, which it speedily suppresses. It is computed that 3.1-2 per cent of the carbonic acid gas introduced into any cubic space where a fire is raging will be sufficient to extinguish it. The proportion of chemicals required to be carried is one pound of each per tonnage measurement, which for a ship, say of 1200 tons burden, would cost from £20 to £30. The chief merit of the invention is that a fire can be readily extinguished by dry gas, and without the smallest injury to the cargo. The experiments were successful.

THE following is a detailed account of interesting torpedo experiments at Portsmouth. The object was to ascertain whether submarine mines could be rendered useless by having the electrical cable connecting them with the shore grappled by boats and cut by a diver. A submarine mine was laid out of Gickicker-point. It consisted of a 500lb. buoyant charge, with circuit closer and mushroom sinker. It was moored in about eleven fathoms of water, the charge eight fathoms below surface, and the circuit closer, so as to be concealed at all times of tide. The mine was connected to Fort Monckton by a multiple cable and a branch cable from a junction boat to the mine. This part of the work was performed in the usual manner by the Royal Engineers. The navy undertook the offensive part of the operation—the removal or destruction of the submarine defence—the exact position of the mine and cable being known to them. The time of the attack was kept secret, as were also the arrangements for the defence. Intelligence having been received at about 9 p. m. that the attack was about to be made, the garrisons of Fort Monckton and Gickicker were on the alert. A guard boat in charge of Captain Collings, R.E., with a party of Royal Engineers, was despatched to the neighborhood of the mine to give notice of the

enemy's approach. The Royal Artillery, under command of Major Ford, R.A., were drawn up at Gickler to man the guns prepared for the defence. The detachment of Royal Engineers were served out with ten rounds of ammunition and placed in readiness on the beach to repel the enemy's attack. The alarm was given by the guard boat opening fire on the enemy's boats, which were both soon heard. Parachute lights were then fired by the Royal Artillery, and the enemy's boats were clearly discerned. The guns and small arms then opened a deadly fire, and the parachute lights were continued to be fired at the enemy's boats, who did not succeed in doing any harm to the submarine mine. Signal parties were placed in Fort Monckton and Gickler battery in such a way as not to be discerned by the attacking party, and messages were received from time to time as to the condition of the mine. The signal apparatus used was the very convenient little lime light apparatus lately introduced into the service and invented by Qrmer-Sergt. Walker, R.E. The defence was under the direction of Major Stockley, R.E., the Superintendent Officer of Royal Engineer Experiments at Stokes Bay, who has charge of the numerous and important experiments in submarine defences, including the *Oberon*, which are daily being carried on under the direction of the War Department, who are now fully aware of the growing importance of a properly-organized force for the defence of the United Kingdom. The whole of the 35th Company Submarine Miners, under command of Captain G. M. Collings, R.E., with Lieuts. Cherside, Bennet, and Knight, are now quartered in Fort Monckton, and employed exclusively on these important experiments. The result of the experiment is greatly in favor of submarine mines as a defensive weapon, and although

the attack was led in the most approved way, and had the advantage of being under the direction of the most experienced officers of the English navy in matters connected with torpedoes, Captain Singer, R.N., the President of the Admiralty Torpedo Committee, assisted by officers specially trained under Captain Fisher, R.N., they were not successful in destroying the submarine defences, although the means used for illuminating the Channel were very feeble in comparison with the electric light, which would be made use of for this purpose in actual warfare.

SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

The Gorham Company, the well known silver-smiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

JEFFERS-MERUL.—On Thursday, June 24, in the Chapel of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by the Rev. J. R. Matthews, Chaplain U. S. Navy, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Southgate, Rector of St. Ann's, ALEXIS BURTON JEFFERS, only daughter of Captain Jeffers, U. S. Navy, to ALEXANDRE DAUSSEMER MERUL, of Liege, Belgium. No cards.

ROBY-WHEELER.—In Nashua, N. H., June 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Frederick Alvord, CLARA M., eldest daughter of Luther A. Roby, Esq., to Lieut. KENNETH WHEELER, U. S. Army.

STOCKTON-CARTER.—In the Church of the Holy Saviour, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rector and the Rev. Wm. R. Stockton, Lieutenant CHARLES H. STOCKTON, U. S. Navy, and CORNELIA A., daughter of the Rev. A. B. Carter, D.D.

TAYLOR-GARDNER.—At Sharon Springs, New York, June 29, by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Lieutenant DANIEL M. TAYLOR, U. S. Ordnance, to ANNE L. GARDNER, daughter of John H. Gardner, of that place.

WEBSTER-FINE.—In Philadelphia, June 30, at the residence of her parents, by the Rev. S. W. Dana, Lieutenant FRANK D. WEBSTER, U. S. Marine Corps, and MARY E. FINE, eldest daughter of J. Y. Fine, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BECK.—On the 24th of June, at Williamsport, Penn., SAMUEL M. BECK, in the 25th year of his age.

DENBY.—At sea, off Bahia, Brazil, on board the U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, May 8, 1875, EDWARD R. DENBY, M. D., Medical Inspector U. S. Navy, Fleet Surgeon South Atlantic Squadron, of yellow fever.

KENNE.—At Philadelphia, June 24, 1875, HENRY E. KENNE, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, son of the late Jesse Lukens Kenne, formerly U. S. Navy.

MORRIS.—At San Rafael, California, June 12, GOUVERNEUR, only son of Major William Gouverneur and Helen Louise Morris, aged 17 months.

WILSON.—At Swampscott, Mass., on the 19th of June, Pay Director JOSEPH WILSON, U. S. Navy, aged 87 years and 7 months.

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Proposals for Dredging.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING,
NEW YORK, May 20, 1875.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon on the 9th day of July, 1875, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia.
Total quantity of dredging about 175,000 to 210,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or more contracts. For information apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 22, 1875.
Proposals, sealed and endorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, 30th July next, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New York, subject to the usual inspection, for the use of the Navy during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876. The coal is to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Commandant may direct, and will be paid for at the weight of the Navy Yard scales. Viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
5,000 tons steamer Anthracite Coal.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
GEORGE F. CUTLER,
Pay Director U. S. Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
Washington, June 21, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until Saturday, at 10 o'clock, the 17th July, 1875, for the delivery of the following kinds of Hemp at the Charlestown Navy Yard, subject there to the usual inspection and Government tests, viz.:

100 tons Manila, of 2,340 pounds per ton.
100 tons American, of 2,340 pounds per ton.
100 tons Russia, of 2,340 pounds per ton.
Separate bids will be received for each kind of Hemp.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at the Commandant's Office, at the said Navy Yard, where all information can be obtained.

The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the Navy Yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it is deemed best for the interests of the Government.

Any of the Hemp that is rejected, is to be immediately removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise will remain there at the bidder's risk until removed.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Hemp," and addressed to the undersigned.
R. W. SHUFELDT,
Chief of Bureau.

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